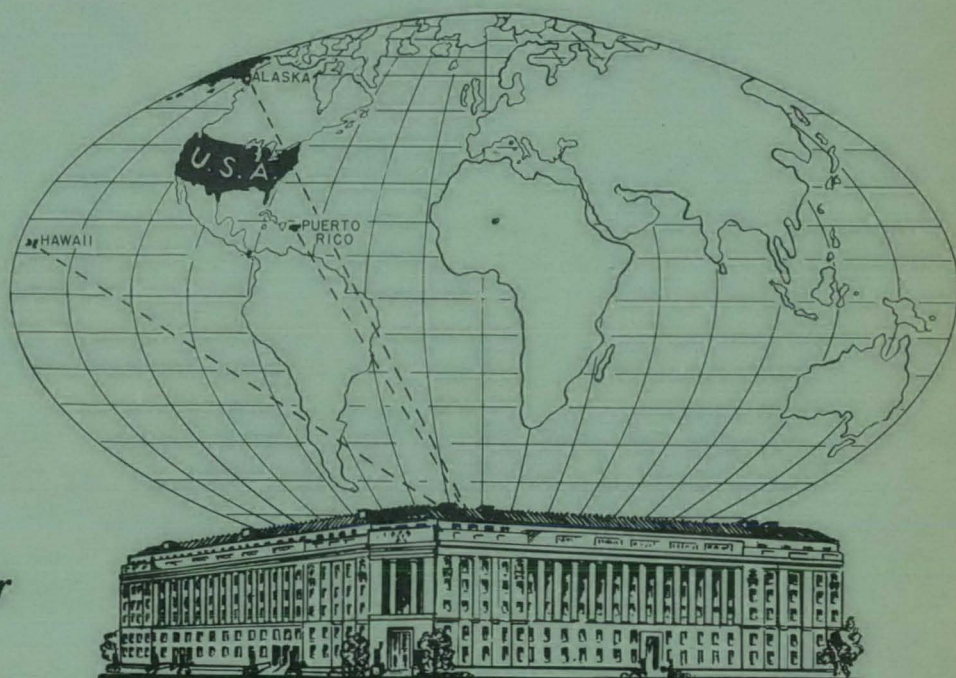


FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN

1943

September October



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FBI,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 12

No. 5

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
United States Department Of Justice
John Edgar Hoover, Director

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, is charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States and collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

The following list indicates some of the major violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction:-

- Espionage, Sabotage, Violations of the Neutrality Act and similar matters related to Internal Security
- National Motor Vehicle Theft Act
- Interstate transportation of stolen property valued at \$5,000 or more
- National Bankruptcy Act
- Interstate flight to avoid prosecution or testifying in certain cases
- White Slave Traffic Act
- Impersonation of Government Officials
- Larceny of Goods in Interstate Commerce
- Killing or Assaulting Federal Officer
- Cases involving transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of any persons who have been kidnaped
- Extortion cases where mail is used to transmit threats of violence to persons or property; also cases where interstate commerce is an element and the means of communication is by telegram, telephone or other carrier
- Theft, Embezzlement or Illegal Possession of Government Property
- Antitrust Laws
- Robbery of National Banks, insured banks of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System and Federal Loan and Savings Institutions
- National Bank and Federal Reserve Act Violations, such as embezzlement, abstraction or misapplication of funds
- Crimes on any kind of Government reservation, including Indian Reservations or in any Government building or other Government property
- Neutrality violations, including the shipment of arms to friendly nations
- Frauds against the Government
- Crimes in connection with the Federal Penal and Correctional Institutions
- Perjury, embezzlement, or bribery in connection with Federal Statutes or officials
- Crimes on the high seas
- Federal Anti-Racketeering Statute
- The location of persons who are fugitives from justice by reason of violations of the Federal Laws over which the Bureau has jurisdiction, of escaped Federal prisoners, and parole and probation violators.

The Bureau does not have investigative jurisdiction over the violations of Counterfeiting, Narcotic, Customs, Immigration, or Postal Laws, except where the mail is used to extort something of value under threat of violence.

Law enforcement officials possessing information concerning violations over which the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction are requested to promptly forward the same to the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. The address of each field division of this Bureau appears on the inside back cover of this bulletin. Government Rate Collect telegrams or telephone calls will be accepted if information indicates that immediate action is necessary.

FBI
LAW ENFORCEMENT
BULLETIN

VOL. 12

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1943

NO. 5

PUBLISHED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction - "The American Spirit"	
- John Edgar Hoover, Director	1
"Law Enforcement in the Post-War World"	
Address by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., delivered before the International Association of Chiefs of Police Fiftieth Annual Conference	2
"The Battle on the Home Front"	
Address by J. Edgar Hoover, delivered before the International Association of Chiefs of Police Conference	7
SCIENTIFIC AIDS	
Role of the Physical Anthropologist in the Identification of Human Skeletal Remains, by Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman - Part II	12
IDENTIFICATION	
Standardized Abbreviations - Part II	29
Interesting Fingerprint Pattern	39
NATIONAL DEFENSE	
Special Announcement - Re: Police Priorities - Firearms	38
Ammunition Priorities	40
MISCELLANEOUS	
Wanted by the FBI -- Meyer Dembin, with aliases, and Harry Londinsky, with aliases -- Bank Robbery - National Motor Vehicle Theft Act	53
POLICE PERSONALITIES	59
INSERT - Fugitives Wanted, Missing Persons and Cancellations	61

The FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin is issued bimonthly to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Much of the data appearing herein are of a confidential nature and its circulation should be restricted to law enforcement officers; therefore, material contained in this Bulletin may not be reprinted without prior authorization by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN is published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice bi-monthly. Its material is compiled for the assistance of all Law Enforcement Officials and is a current catalogue of continuous reference for the Law Enforcement Officers of the Nation.

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

INTRODUCTION

THE AMERICAN SPIRIT

"LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE POST-WAR WORLD"

Address

by

HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR.

President, The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

on the occasion of the

FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

Detroit, Michigan -- August 10, 1943.

It is a very great privilege and honor for me to be here with you this evening at your Fiftieth Annual Conference and to have this opportunity, as a member of industry, to talk to you about some of the phases of law enforcement in these critical days and in the post-war world.

Today, millions of Americans are serving in the armed forces, ready to sacrifice their lives to preserve and protect our democratic way of life. From the tempering fires of this war a new world will emerge.

Already many minds have turned to the problem of preventing future conflicts. Since nations are not merely geographical areas but rather the creations of flesh and blood, it is obvious that such age-old sins as selfishness, dishonesty and lust for power must be reckoned with. The day may come when the home, the school and the church will erase these traits from the hearts and minds of men. But such a renaissance will take generations and, meanwhile, we must rely upon a strong and conscientious international police force to preserve law and order throughout every part of the world.

I do not believe that anyone can any longer doubt the outcome of this war. It must be apparent now, even to our enemies, that we shall win it. But Victory will bring to us and to our allies the serious responsibility of carrying out both the long-range and immediate methods of preventing future wars. And we shall also be charged with the equally important assignment of detecting and punishing international crime wherever and whenever it may occur in the period immediately following this war.

In fact, even after long years of education, Nations like individuals, will continue to have disagreements, for perfection is still the unattained goal of mankind. The policing of the world may become a permanent obligation of the peace-loving Nations. But if we are to help police the world, we must obviously set an example by obedience to law within our own country. And it is here that you men will play a role so vital to the welfare of the whole world that its importance cannot be measured by present standards.

You are familiar with the substantial increase in juvenile delinquency that has occurred since the outbreak of the war. This will have a tendency to grow more serious as the war progresses. The seeds of crime, fertilized by a laxity in the rearing of children, bring forth a bumper

crop of criminals. With so many mothers engaged in war work, boys and girls in their formative years are being neglected. Principles of right have not been sufficiently impressed upon them and they become the hapless victims of temptation. Many of these neglected children can be saved by the school and by the church. But others will become problem children in the years to come.

Idleness and lack of employment are tremendous factors in nurturing crime. Consequently, the post-war plans of American industry are being based on providing work for the men now in service. Only by intelligent and effective post-war planning can we prevent a crime-wave of major proportions. War affects men in a multitude of ways and adequate provisions must be made for counteracting all of its effects if we are to do a satisfactory job of crime prevention. The responsibilities for such measures rest with Government, Industry, Agriculture and Labor and upon the degree of success will depend the extent of the problems with which you will be faced.

You men have done a magnificent job during these difficult times. We of the industrial world know and appreciate the splendid cooperation you have given to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in preventing sabotage. Every man, woman and child in America has been thrilled time and again by the remarkable achievements of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and his men. People everywhere look with the greatest admiration upon the FBI and no other group in all history has won such tremendous public acclaim and such universal public confidence.

American industry has learned not only to admire the FBI but also to respect it as a tremendous force in preserving the safety of our country and the vital industries upon which our fighting men depend for the munitions to win this war. Long before that tragic Sunday when the bombs of our enemies rained down upon Pearl Harbor, the FBI began an intensive survey of more than 2,300 great industrial plants of this Nation. Some of the discoveries made by the FBI would have been laughable if they had not been so tragic. In one plant, the combination of the vault, in which confidential blue prints and documents were stored, was written on the wall adjacent to the vault. In another factory, an employee working in the vitally important engine room had been on the payroll three days before it was discovered that he was insane. These are typical of the many dangers uncovered by Mr. Hoover's men.

When war came, it found the FBI ready. So keen was the foresight of the FBI and so thoroughly did this alert organization perform its work that not one single case of foreign-directed sabotage has occurred. By this almost unbelievable record, Mr. Hoover and his men have won the inexpressible thanks and immeasurable respect of American industry. And I believe Mr. Hoover will be the first to agree that the FBI could only have accomplished such brilliant results with your help. You can, I am sure, imagine the dire consequences that would have resulted if wide-spread sabotage had slowed down America's production program. Without the necessary material, our fighting men would have suffered much higher casualties and the war might have been prolonged for years. Divisions now in action on

the fighting fronts might still be here in training camps, waiting for equipment. The Russian defense of Stalingrad and the brilliant counter-offensive which followed might never have materialized for lack of the necessary American aid. And the British might even now still be fighting a defensive battle in Egypt, instead of an offensive campaign in southern Europe.

While your work and that of the FBI has been of great benefit to our national welfare in peacetime, its importance in these days cannot be over-emphasized. Sabotage will continue to remain a very dangerous threat in this country. Work stoppages for no apparent reason, rumors that destroy confidence in our leadership and slow-downs in production brought about by ruining the spirit and determination of workers are as dangerous as hidden bombs. As responsible guardians of our national security, your constant vigilance will do much to determine whether or not sabotage, subversive operations and other treasonable acts will slow down our war effort. Eternal vigilance is the price we must pay to prevent enemy action on the home front.

There is a most important phase of your work in the post-war world that will require the very careful attention of police departments in every part of the United States. I refer to traffic control, not only on streets and highways but also in the air.

Immediately following the war, indications are that there will be a tremendous increase in automobile registrations. Through the use of plastics, lightweight metals and other scientific discoveries and engineering developments, it should be possible to manufacture automobiles that will sell at much lower prices. This will not only greatly increase the number of new car buyers in the low-income brackets but also make it possible for millions of families to own more than one automobile. Authorities believe that those in the middle income groups will become multiple car families. In fact, it is estimated that within ten years after the close of the war there will be at least fifty million automobiles in use in this country.

Furthermore, after the war, the 35-mile-an-hour speed restriction will undoubtedly be lifted. We can assume, therefore, that this combination of faster moving traffic and greater numbers of vehicles will create problems which will require the utmost vigilance on the part of law enforcement officers to prevent new all-time highs in the number of accidents. Traffic control under present restrictions has become a minor factor in police work in many localities, but at the conclusion of the war traffic control will have to be greatly reinforced and quickly put on the alert.

In view of these future traffic conditions, it is imperative that a nationwide network of streets and highways be constructed capable of carrying greatly increased traffic at much higher speeds. In the rural areas, we will see more arteries like the Pennsylvania Turnpike. And in metropolitan districts, elevated streets like New York's West Side Highway

and suburban systems similar to the Henry Hudson Parkway out of New York City will become the standard pattern. Physical separation of opposite lanes, by means of parkways or islands, will make it impossible for drivers to cross center lines. Intersections will be eliminated by overpasses and underpasses to prevent collisions and to eliminate traffic signals and police personnel. Entry on to these roads and egress from them will be made safe and easy by means of ramps.

Adequate street and highway facilities will do much to relieve police departments of detail traffic control, but perhaps the greatest help will be found in the field of electronics. The application of Radar and other similar devices will bring about revolutionary changes.

Because of the war, great secrecy is necessary about many of the more recent developments in the field of electronics. But it is no secret that they are highly effective and are destined to become prime factors in many diverse fields when they are available for civilian use. You know, of course, of the part electronics are playing in anti-submarine and other naval warfare. In industry, electronics are being used to safe-guard workers, to operate machines and to detect intruders. In transportation the use of electronics has many possibilities that stir the imagination. For example, the automobile of the future may be equipped with an electronic receiving and sending device which will enable the driver to communicate with any other vehicle or with any telephone exchange, perhaps even direct with the telephone of his own home. But of greatest interest to you is the application of electronics to highway traffic controls.

Plans are now being made to equip all principal highways with specialized sending apparatus tuned to an available frequency on standard car radios. This will enable police authorities to keep in contact with every car on the highway and advise drivers of traffic conditions ahead or warn them of approaching difficulties. Similarly, such highways can be equipped with many other safety devices.

Electronic waves can be used to guide traffic through fog, to keep vehicles aligned in the center of the traffic lanes and even to steer the automobile so that all the driver will have to do is put his car on the beam and let electronic waves take him to his destination.

Electronically-controlled bumpers which prevent cars from colliding, electronically-controlled signal devices which direct traffic and electronically-controlled regulators which vary car speeds are all within the realm of possibility. In fact, authorities say that electronic controls may some day make it practically impossible for any vehicle to collide with another or with such obstructions as bridge abutments, parked vehicles or traffic posts. All of this presupposes that such devices will, when fully developed, be installed in all cars, trucks, buses and other vehicles as standard equipment. Certainly they are as important to the safety of future motoring as safe tires, safe brakes and safe lights.

And so, there is every indication that law enforcement officers are going to get a lot of help from science in the wonderful world of tomorrow. It is apparent that all this will mean drastic changes in the organization of police departments. The force will need many more technicians, trained scientists and engineers. Police work will become a vocation that will more than ever challenge the minds of our best men.

We have heard a lot recently about the small, light plane for private flying, such as the helicopter, the unique, new type of air-craft which can fly backwards and sideways as well as forward, can rise and descend vertically, can hover stationary in the air or speed up to a hundred miles an hour or more. It seems inevitable that personal air transportation will become a traffic factor in the future. And when this occurs, police departments will need flying personnel to enforce the laws at landing fields and in the air.

Obviously, there will be no speed laws in the air, since the prime purpose of air-craft is to transport people and merchandise from one point to another as quickly as possible. Furthermore, some of the faster planes could not even take off at the speeds that some of the slower planes travel at full throttle. But regulations, such as laws against stunt flying, rules for landing at airports, and segregation of various altitudes for various types of planes, all will require police work.

Air travel, both private and public, is certain to increase tremendously after the war. And like so many other familiar products which once sold at high prices because of limited volume, huge demand will permit manufacturing economies which will reduce the cost of a helicopter, autogiro or small plane to price levels within the reach of thousands. And with nearly two million men and women in army and navy aviation, there undoubtedly will be a market for planes ample in size to justify mass production. Therefore, I think it is safe to say that you will have a third dimension added to your traffic problems in the not too distant future.

I do not believe that it is premature for police authorities to start thinking and planning now for the world of tomorrow. As we have seen, the many problems of law enforcement in the postwar world will be new and complex. We of the industrial world know the magnitude of the task that lies ahead of you and we are confident that you will in the future, as you have in the past, cope with them adequately, intelligently, and effectively.

ADDRESS
by
J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
before the Annual Convention
of the
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
Detroit, Michigan, August 9, 1943

"THE BATTLE ON THE HOME FRONT"

I look forward each year to the opportunity of meeting with the members of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Here, we gather on a common ground of understanding to seek a solution to our mutual problems. From these gatherings comes a renewed inspiration and confidence to carry on, often in the face of obstacles of tremendous proportions.

That law enforcement, handicapped by the fact that there are fewer police officers today than a year ago, has been able to keep the home front secure is a tribute to its courageous men and women. The turnover in police personnel has assumed alarming proportions, ranging as high as 60 per cent in various cities. I believe the danger point has been reached and some real understanding and appreciation of the strain and stress already placed upon law enforcement must be shown if the internal security of this country is not to be imperiled.

The efficiency of law enforcement has increased materially, as shown by the fact that more crimes were cleared by arrests last year than in the previous year. While we have gained some measure of success, dangerous days lie ahead. Whatever the difficulties, we must and will fight on. The men of law enforcement in every sense of the word are soldiers at heart - brave and courageous, persistent and determined - and they are fighting a battle that must not be lost.

This Nation in reality is waging war on two fronts. One is against the international purveyors of tyranny and barbarity that spring from the hellish hates of duplicity and chicanery which fester in chancelleries and palaces abroad. Their guns, bayonets, bombs, and tanks are aimed to crush the liberties of free people everywhere. Pillage, plunder, and destruction are their goal.

The other front is against our enemies at home who are just as determined, just as ruthless. The war could be won on the sea, in the air and land campaigns and yet be lost on the home front. We of law enforcement fight less conspicuously, but our part of the conflict, like the other, affects every home in the land and every man on the foreign fighting fronts.

As a people, our energies must be unified and directed toward final and glorious victory on the far-flung battle fronts of the world. Any activity which imperils that effort must be pushed aside. Life cannot go on as usual; we have a war to win. I fear at times that our blessings

as Americans have clouded our vision of duty. We have become accustomed to rights, but all too often we forget that for every right there is a duty, for every privilege a responsibility, and for every joy a sorrow.

We should keep foremost in our minds the real task of law enforcement. It is the protector of law and order - the corner-stone of civilization, the very keystone of democracy. It is the first step in the administration of criminal justice. Unless the investigator first gets the facts and apprehends the real wrongdoer, the most vigorous and gifted of prosecuting attorneys are powerless to act. Then, too, there must be a real spirit of cooperation between investigating officers and prosecutors. The only excuse for the existence of law enforcement is the protection of society. The general welfare of the people transcends the convenience of confirmed sex offenders, confidence men, check passers, arsonists, burglars, robbers, and murderers. Yet it appears that at times the convenience of the criminal transcends the welfare of society in some circles.

You know and I know that human lives are taken daily, homes are plundered, hard-earned life savings are stolen, and crimes by the score occur only because some gullible parole board or pardon dispenser has released upon society some unreformed criminal; or because some politically expedient prosecutor lacks the fortitude to prosecute, or compromises with defense counsel to allow the criminal to plead to a lesser offense though definitely guilty of the major crime; or because technical and capricious interpretation of statutes and rules of procedure theoretically takes the handcuffs from the criminal and places them upon law enforcement. When human jackals are loosed to prey upon society without even fundamental regard for the responsibilities of law enforcement, we should not hesitate to speak out.

The attitude of law enforcement in this respect is not due to a spirit of avengement but arises simply and solely from considerations for the safety of society. I submit it is an obligation of judicial administration to see that justice is done, rather than an obligation looking toward preferential treatment of criminals. You will be vilified and smeared by the special interests who are always vociferous in their championship of the enemies of society, but who give all too little thought to the long-suffering public.

It is no secret that hardened convicts in many instances leave prison at will; others enjoy privileges of "sob-sister" prisons closely akin to a country club atmosphere, with money, guns, and the comforts of life to be had for the asking. Likewise, it is no secret that criminals have bought their way to freedom from slimy renegades who slander the good name of law enforcement.

Law enforcement has gained much ground in the crusade against dishonesty and crime during the past decade, but recently we have suffered reverses. The present trend, unless abated, foretells difficult days ahead on the home front. We have the experience of the past to guide us. When law and order break down, you will find that public desire for law and order has first weakened.

The American daily press and magazines worthy of their name have performed a great service for law and order. For the most part, they have made a sincere effort to focus the healing rays of the spotlight of public opinion on law enforcement problems. But there still remains, to besmirch the good name of journalism, certain psychopathic canard purveyors and others who, from motives best known to themselves, are constantly seeking to undermine public confidence in law enforcement agencies. These oracles of disaster, who by some rare gift are able to answer every question, at least in their own estimation, should have the opportunity sometime to face a practical problem and wrestle with reality. I think that every law enforcement administrator, when such situations arise, should take steps at once to insure that the facts are known to the public. This will, of course, require courage. But, the cause we serve is greater than any one of us. This thought must ever be in our minds.

Another trend which is again manifesting itself is the tendency on the part of some motion picture producers to return to the formula which glorifies the criminal and ridicules the law enforcement officer. This, combined with the gross distortion of historical facts indulged in by certain segments of the motion picture industry, should receive the serious thought of the mothers and fathers of this Nation. You know how much damage such pictures can do in warping the impressionable minds of our American youth. Whenever any force seeks to glorify gangsterism and prostitute history, then it is time for those interested in law and order and real freedom to let themselves be heard.

Another problem which is rapidly reaching flood time proportions involves civil violence, race riots, and insidious campaigns against minority groups. It is a national disgrace and a reflection upon all Americans that altercations between individuals can touch off community-wide conflagrations, which are often seized upon, by young teen-age hoodlums, of both sexes, to indulge in depredations of all kinds against property and persons.

Law enforcement is not responsible for such outbreaks. But, once lawless bands of people begin to take matters into their own hands, law enforcement does become responsible. When outbursts occur, pitting race against race, creed against creed, every officer must recognize his responsibility and realize that the only intelligent course of action is to adopt vigorous, prompt, and firm measures to restore peace. If force must be met with force, see to it that the protectors of law and order are marshalled in superior strength without delay and that they function for the good of all, with proper regard for the rights of all. Remember that crime thrives, violence and murder rage, only where law and public resistance are weak.

The real trouble causing these public outbreaks lies underneath, and we of law enforcement have a right to expect that the situation be recognized and corrected by those civic forces directly charged with such responsibilities. We are fighting for freedom of speech, but I hope the day will come when it will be recognized that freedom of speech

the subvertse and misery with incio
the licenses not carry with incio
takes place fear away on the
section resent the truth on the
surscignize own common lawhich
ought to begin at home
and democracy, yet same tolerance
American for a nanaterace Ever
us. democracy for all of

others than those who includ
the war on our enemies
rivers and that count the pe
we have murder, rob, and steal
scum from the tables of the cr
less class of criminal
And the politician the war
reminded rabble rousers
acknowledger, and the pub
abiding citizen the decent lawe
who subside on the lawe

include these opera also mu
ty, love of money and ipsoe
ty, debaters of graders of iniqu
medical, physician, and the

89 per cent increase in the arrests of girls for offenses against common decency. These girls are the future mothers of America. It is tragic that so many lives are ruined which could be useful, simply because right influences were not present at the right time.

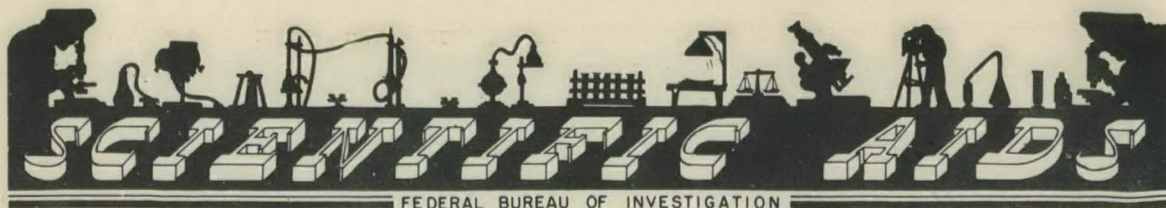
Here is a real problem that calls for the intelligence and active interest of every police agency in the land. But this is not law enforcement's problem alone. Our American homes, churches, schools, and youth-serving organizations all must redouble their efforts to help young people make their way successfully to maturity. Law enforcement, having direct contact with crime, is in a better position to curb the perpetration of the actual offense than any other group, but the ultimate solution must come from the home, the church, and the school, through intelligent cooperation.

Yet law enforcement must be in the forefront of crime prevention. It is not alone the problem for sociologists, psychologists, and social reformers. It must be met with realism, understanding and discipline, untempered with coddling, and free from the cloudy mysticisms of new-fangled educational philosophies. We still have with us those easy-going people who are too busy to vote, too tired to attend community functions or to take a real interest in these matters of public importance. The sad truth is that most of them ill deserve the privileges and the unmatched freedoms we enjoy in this greatest of all lands. They have the fruits without contributing to the labor for its production.

But therein lies a challenge to you. For every one of these indifferent persons and every one of the delinquent parents you can convert by education and effort into an active supporter of law and order, so much easier will your job become. Citizens must be made to feel that they are a real part of the war; they must know the worst as well as the best.

In meeting your problems, please keep constantly in mind that the FBI is ready every hour of the day and night to assist you. Assuredly, the security of America is law enforcement's greatest responsibility. Our problems, it is true, are major ones. They will try the patience and test the perseverance of strong men. But our war is a holy crusade. It is to protect the dearest of all our institutions - the home and the hearthside, under the double blessing of liberty and freedom. America must do some straight thinking and plain speaking in this hour of crisis. We are fighting not only the greatest military war of our history, but also the skulking enemies within our own gates.

Let us forsake all temptations to slip into careless ways. Let us avoid the tragic consequences of inaction and indecision. Let us be men enough, with courage and determination enough, to do our duty fearlessly here on the front assigned to us. Then, when our men in khaki return after having won their war, they will find that we have not lost ours.



**ROLE OF THE PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGIST
IN THE
IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS
by
Dr. Wilton Marion Krogman**

PART II*

Observations Upon the Action of Fire Upon Bones:

In 1926 while excavating an Indian Mound in Ohio I uncovered a cremated burial. The bones were very fragmentary, but carbonized muscle tissue still clung to them; muscle fibers could be discerned and, from their position on the bone fragments, I could deduce the muscles involved. Todd, reporting on the Westenhaver Mound of Ohio, stated that he could, in a cremated burial, recognize a thigh muscle, the M. Rectus femoris, a distinctive bipennate muscle.

As a result of this type of archaeological experience I undertook to study the effect of various degrees of heat on dry bone, "fresh" bone, and the cadaver. This information was of use in an insurance case submitted to Dr. Todd, in which I assisted. A badly burned body was found in a blazing auto. (See Figure 7, Page 13). The question of certain identification centered upon whether or not the right femur had been amputated or whether it had been burned off.

*Part I of this article appeared in the July-August, 1943, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. This completes the second article contributed by the author who is Associate Professor of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology, University of Chicago; formerly Associate Professor of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology, Medical School, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio. University of Chicago Ph.B. 1926, M.A. 1927, Ph.D. 1929. The author is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Coroner of Cook County, Illinois. Dr. Krogman's first article, "A Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material," appeared in the August, 1939, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin and received nation-wide acclaim in the law enforcement field. In the interest of furthering the interests of scientific crime detection, Dr. Krogman has prepared this additional treatise for the law enforcement agencies of America.



FIGURE 7

Outer aspect of burned knee and thigh (Todd and Krogman)

The following general principles were verified in this case: Wherever soft tissues surrounding a bone are scant or thin, the bone shows sharp, clear-cut heat fractures (looking somewhat like the patina of age on an old painting), charring, calcination and splintering; where the bone is deeply embedded in muscle tissue or protected by a large muscular mass, (e.g. lower 1/2 of femur) the action of heat on a bone is to produce a molten condition, characteristic of fusion by heat. With these principles in mind we concluded of the right femur in this case:

"The lower end is charred at the expense of the outer part, but the inner part has a fragmented face which is smooth. On magnification it is apparent that this is molten bone. There are no indications of amputation in which case there would be surface erosion of the shaft in the neighborhood of the free end, vascular channels over this area, and possibly some indication of the bony operculum or cap which finally occludes the marrow cavity at the site of amputation. The rounding of the fragment must be considered due to fusion by fire. An X-ray of this femur shows that it has suffered no change from that of a healthy bone. Had there been an amputation the texture of the bone would have been rarefied, especially in the region of the femoral neck."

The right pelvis, when X-rayed, showed no rarefaction attributable to the disuse atrophy of a limb amputation (See Figure 8, Page 15).

We may turn now to an entirely different kind of case. Here identification was certain; the problem was simply this: do the bones tell whether or not the shooting was out-and-out murder, or self-defense?

The Case of "The Missing Beneficiary"

In 1933, A_____ P_____ of Mentor, Ohio, disappeared. Several years later he was sought by an insurance company; a small sum of money was due him from an estate. His brother was questioned and finally led the police to the remains. A_____ P_____ was killed by shotgun discharge and buried on September 3, 1933. The body was exhumed February 13, 1936, (See Figure 9, Page 16). The police took the remains to a garage, "washed" them with a powerful hose, tissues were stripped off, and I got what was left. Since the problem centered about the area hit by the shotgun pellets, and since identification was not necessary, I shall report on skull and cervical vertebrae only.

The material received for study on February 17, 1936, includes the complete cranium, parts of the mandible, and several cervical vertebrae. The mandibular fragments comprise the entire right half and the posterior portion of the left half. The vertebrae comprise C1, C2, C5 and C7 more or less complete, and C3 and C4 fragmentary; no pieces of C6 were received.

The report is from two angles; gross identification and observation, and X-ray study. This order will be followed.

THE SKULL: (See Figure 10, Page 18)

The skull is that of an adult male white aged approximately 60 - 65 years. The vault sutures (coronal, sagittal, lambdoid) and certain of the circum-meatal sutures (spheno-frontal, spheno-parietal) are united bilaterally. The lambdoid suture has many Wormian bones, right and left.

The skull is edentulous, with pronounced alveolar absorption; there is a slight torus palatinus.



FIGURE 8

X-ray to show atrophic changes and rarefaction in L clavicle and humerus (from Todd and Barber, 1934)



FIGURE 9

Exhumation of A P at Mentor. (From Prosecutor's Office,
Lake County, Ohio)

There is an old healed fracture of the left zygomatic arch just anterior to the zygomatico-temporal suture. There are recent fractures on both temporal bones; the one on the right side is most marked, extending from the postero-superior border of the external auditory meatus up to the squamous suture; the one on the left side is very slight, extending from about the middle of the posterior border of the external auditory meatus approximately 1/2" up and back.

The lateral lamina of the right pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone has been recently broken off, as have both styloid processes.

The maximum cranial length is 189.0 mm., the maximum cranial breadth is 148.0 mm., giving a cranial index of 78.3.

THE MANDIBLE:

The mandible is incomplete.

The right side of the mandible is complete up to the symphysis (there is ca. 1/4" of the base of the mandible to the left of the symphysis), though the anterior alveoli are missing. The permanent canine alveolus is exceedingly large, due to an abscess; the tooth was probably extracted or fell out shortly before death; there is considerable alveolar absorption.

The left side of the mandible is missing anterior to the first permanent molar. The first and second permanent molars were lost before death and their alveoli absorbed; the third permanent molar is in place and has contact caries anteriorly at the gingival margin. The left fragment has a fracture on the lateral surface which extends from the lower margin of the horizontal ramus, at the level of the second permanent molar, obliquely up and back on the ascending ramus almost up to the lateral margin of the condyle.

The condyles are slightly lipped.

THE VERTEBRAE:

The atlas, or first cervical vertebra.

This vertebra is complete. The fovea dentis is lipped, an age character compatible with the degree of sutural union.

The axis, or second cervical vertebra.

The odontoid process is present but has been broken off, carrying considerable of the anterior portion of the body with it. The body is fractured from front to back, in a slightly oblique right to left direction. There is a fracture extending from the anterior aspect of the left transverse process through the foramen transversarium on into the arcus vertebrae. On the right side the inferior articular process is incomplete postero-laterally.

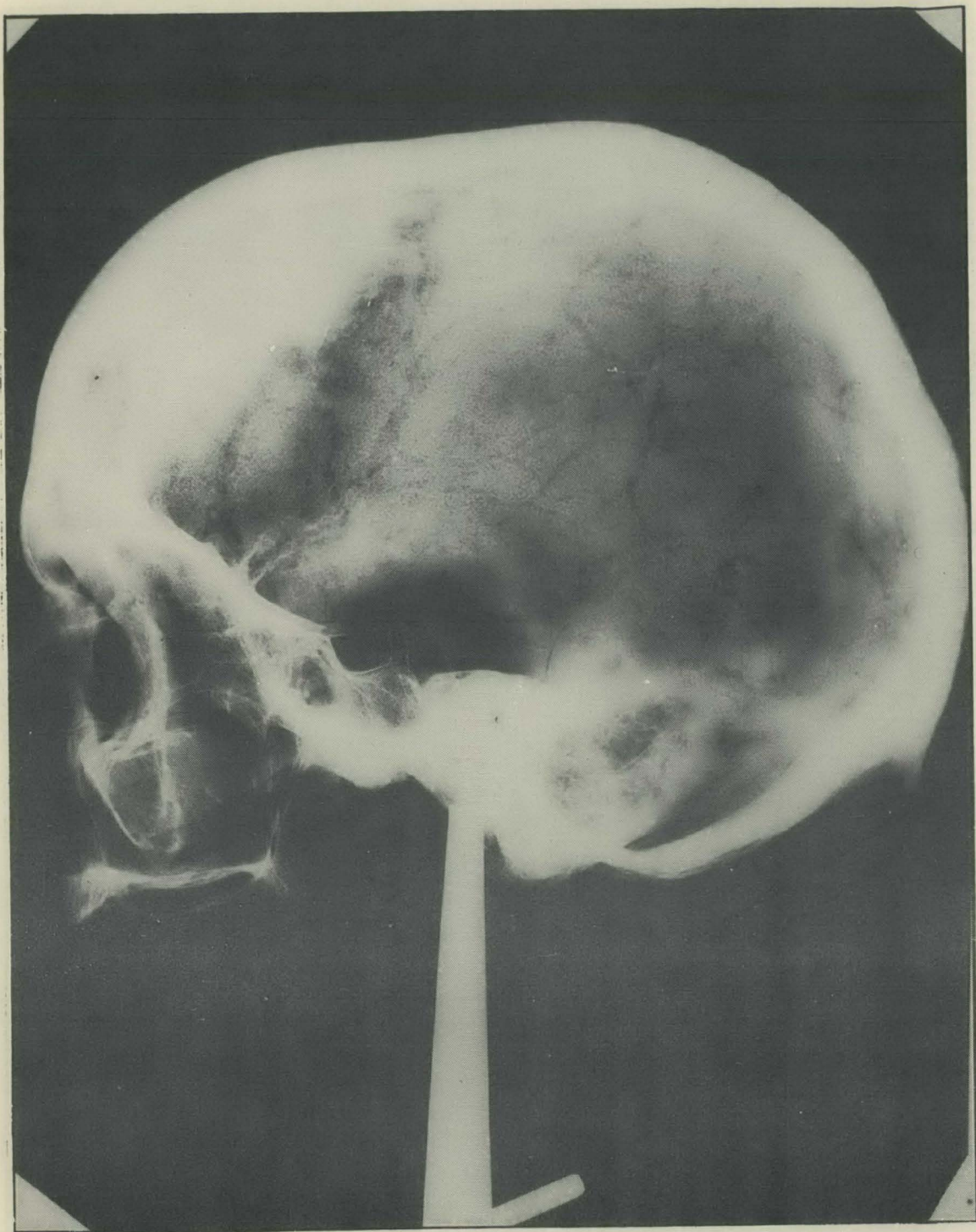


FIGURE 10

X-ray of skull of A_____ P_____. (Bolton Foundation)

The odontoid process is lipped.

The third cervical vertebra.

This vertebra is incomplete. The anterior part of the body has been damaged. The entire left side of the vertebra, including the left $\frac{1}{5}$ of the body, the left transverse process, the left pedicle and the anterior $\frac{1}{4}$ of the left arcus vertebrae, is missing. The anterior margin of the right foramen transversarium is missing. The right arcus vertebrae is broken at the base of the spinous process.

The fourth cervical vertebra.

This vertebra is incomplete. The entire body, right pedicle, right transverse process, anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the right arcus vertebrae and anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the left transverse process are missing. The left arcus vertebrae is broken in about its middle $\frac{1}{2}$.

The fifth cervical vertebra.

This vertebra is broken, but is complete except for the foramen transversarium on the left side. The vertebra is broken through the left $\frac{1}{4}$ of the body and at the junction of the arcus vertebrae and the spinous process on the left side.

On the anterior aspect of the body of the vertebra, at the most antero-lateral extension of the superior articular surface, there is visible a lead shot, partially buried in the bone.

The seventh cervical vertebra.

This vertebra is complete except for the foramen transversarium on the left side. There is a fracture on the upper surface of the left $\frac{1}{4}$ of the body, which does not extend clear through the bone.

X-RAY STUDY: (See Figure 11, Page 20)

Lead bullets or fragments are observable as follows:

- 1) Lead fragments antero-laterally on the left side of the body of C3.
- 2) Lead fragments at the junction of the body and the transverse process of C4.
- 3) Lead bullet and fragments antero-laterally on the left side of the body of C5; also fragments on the right side, anteriorly, at the junction of the body and the transverse process; also anteriorly on the right transverse process.

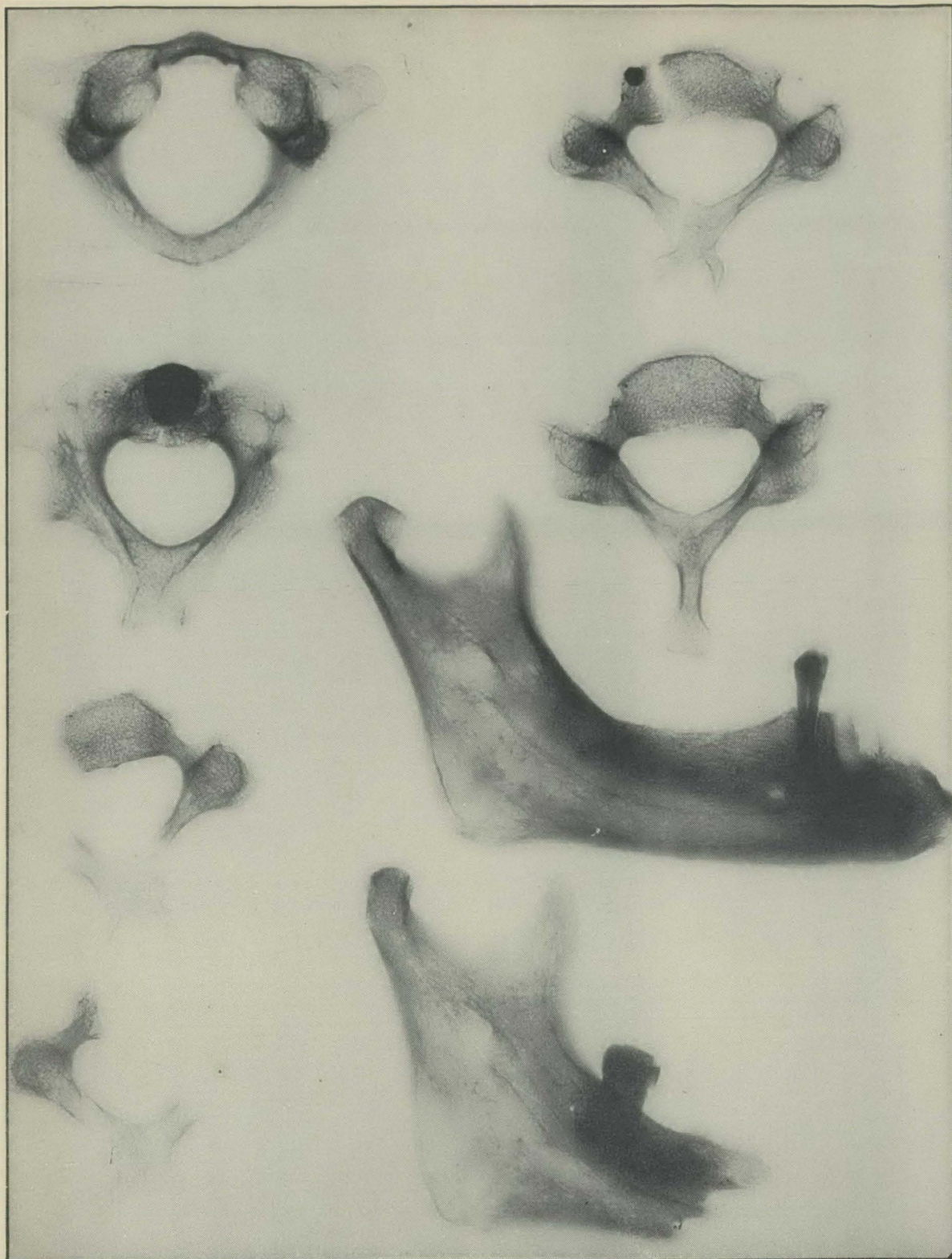


FIGURE II

X-ray of vertebrae and mandible in the A_____ P_____
case (from WRU file 0.292)

- 4) Lead fragments antero-laterally on the left side of the body C7; also anteriorly on the left transverse process.
- 5) Lead fragments on the left side of the body of the mandible at about the level of the first permanent molar, where the mandible is badly shattered.
- 6) There are no lead shot or fragments visible in the X-ray of the head, C1, C2 and the right side of the mandible.

There are two points of interest here:

- 1) The very restricted "spread" or "pattern" of the shotgun pellets.
- 2) The shot must have come from the left-frontal view (or 3/4 profile, as it were) and slightly from below.

The brother claimed that the deceased came at him with a knife; he picked up a shotgun, ducked, and from close range fired. The deceased was right-handed; with right arm upraised for a thrust the left side would be open. The brother claimed he'd fired from the front and left side of the deceased, and from a semi-crouching position. The bones tended to verify this claim. The charge of murder was dropped, manslaughter entered, with conviction and sentence on that basis.

While I've titled this article "Human Skeletal Remains", I'd like to present a case in which comparative osteology played an interesting role.

The Case of "The Cobbler's Basement"

In 1932 one B_____, a Cincinnati shoemaker, allegedly lured a young girl to his downstairs or basement shop and killed her. The room where her body was found had an earthen floor. It was presumed that he might have been guilty of similar crimes, so the basement was dug up and everything found sent to me on January 13, 1932, by the Prosecutor's Office of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Here is what I found:

1. Portion of right os innominatum of sheep. Pubis and ischium are complete, but ilium broken off at neck. This bone represents a "yearling lamb" slightly under one year since epiphysis of ischial tuberosity is not united.
2. Portions of five ribs of sheep representing at least three individuals of varying ages. 2a is a portion

of a left rib of an adult sheep; 2b that of a left rib of a much older sheep; 2c that of a left (?) rib of a younger animal possibly referable to 1; 2d that of the right rib of an adult sheep larger than 2a and possibly of the same age; 2c that of the right rib of an adult sheep that appears to be of the same age and similar to 2a.

3. Fragments of cervical vertebrae of sheep; 3a is the left half of the seventh, and 3b is a fragment from somewhat lower in the neck and between third and sixth vertebrae. Both are from the same individual and represent a sheep somewhat over a year in age, since the vertebral epiphysis evidence recent union.
4. Right os innominatum of an adult female rat, with pubo-ischial portion missing.
5. Fragments of a cow; 5a is from vertebral column of an adult animal and represents a portion of the superior surface of the body of a cervical (?) vertebra; 5b is a fragment of the scapula, apparently from the same animal, at the level of the scapular spine toward its lateral or axillary extremity.
6. The right tibia of a pigeon, apparently an adult individual.
7. The thoracic vertebra of a bird, probably that of a barn-owl.
8. Portion of the wing bone (humerus) of either a goose or a turkey.
9. Three fragments of the sacrum of a large bird. These have not been traced exactly but almost certainly refer to a bird the size of a large turkey; 9a is apparently the articular surface of the left side; 9b and 9c probably represent vertebral foramina.
10. *A bone fragment difficult to identify, but it is certainly from a limb bone of a large animal, provisionally identified as the tibia of a cow. It is rather more compressed than is usual with these animals but this may be post-mortem, i.e., earth pressure. It is certainly not human.

*The numbers 1-10 above, and their subdivisions, e.g., 2a, 2b, et cetera, refer to groups or "lots" of bones separated according to animal or according to osteological peculiarities. For purposes of record the bones were numbered and tagged before being returned to the authorities requesting identification.

The Restoration of the Head from the Skull:

In Figures 12 to 14 (See Pages 25, 26, and 27, respectively) are presented stages in reconstructing or restoring a skull to the living tissues and physiognomic details of the head. The skull is that of an adult male, white, aged 65 years, from my collection of material from the dissecting room. In Figure 13 (Page 26) fifteen areas are shown, each marked with a piece of clay to the precise thickness of muscle, connective tissue and skin at that point. The average thicknesses are based on the dissection of 21 adult European males carried out by Kollmann. The 15 markers, their location and thickness in millimeters, are as follows:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Mm.</u>
1. Forehead at hair line-----	3.1
2. Forehead at glabella-----	4.3
3. Root of nose-----	4.3
4. Upper lip, base of nasal septum-----	11.7
5. Philtrum-----	9.5
6. Chin cleft-----	9.8
7. Chin prominence-----	9.0
8. Lower border of chin-----	6.0
9. Mid-eyebrow-----	5.4
10. Lower mid-orbital margin-----	3.5
11. Lower border mandible, front-----	7.8
12. Root zygomatic process, front of ear-----	7.4
13. Highest point on zygomatic arch-----	4.3
14. Mid-point, lateral zygomatic arch-----	7.1
15. Ascending ramus over Masseter-----	17.1

In Figure 14 (See Page 27) the artist has drawn in, on one side of the skull, details of a middle-age physiognomy compatible with the soft-part reconstructions indicated by the markers. To be sure, precise details of eyes, ears, lips and hair are in part conjectural. But the main outlines of cranio-facial proportions and contour are as accurate as scientifically possible.

I want to conclude this article with a plea for closer cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the skeletal expert. If bones are located, if a partially decomposed, mutilated or burned body is discovered, the physical anthropologist and anatomist will learn a lot -- and perhaps tell the police a lot -- if he's called in at the time and before the remains are dug up or gathered for transmission to a police station or Morgue, as the case may be. We think we can be of service in scientific crime detection and analysis; we'll be of greater service if we're conversant first-hand with all facts pertinent to the physical aspects of the case.

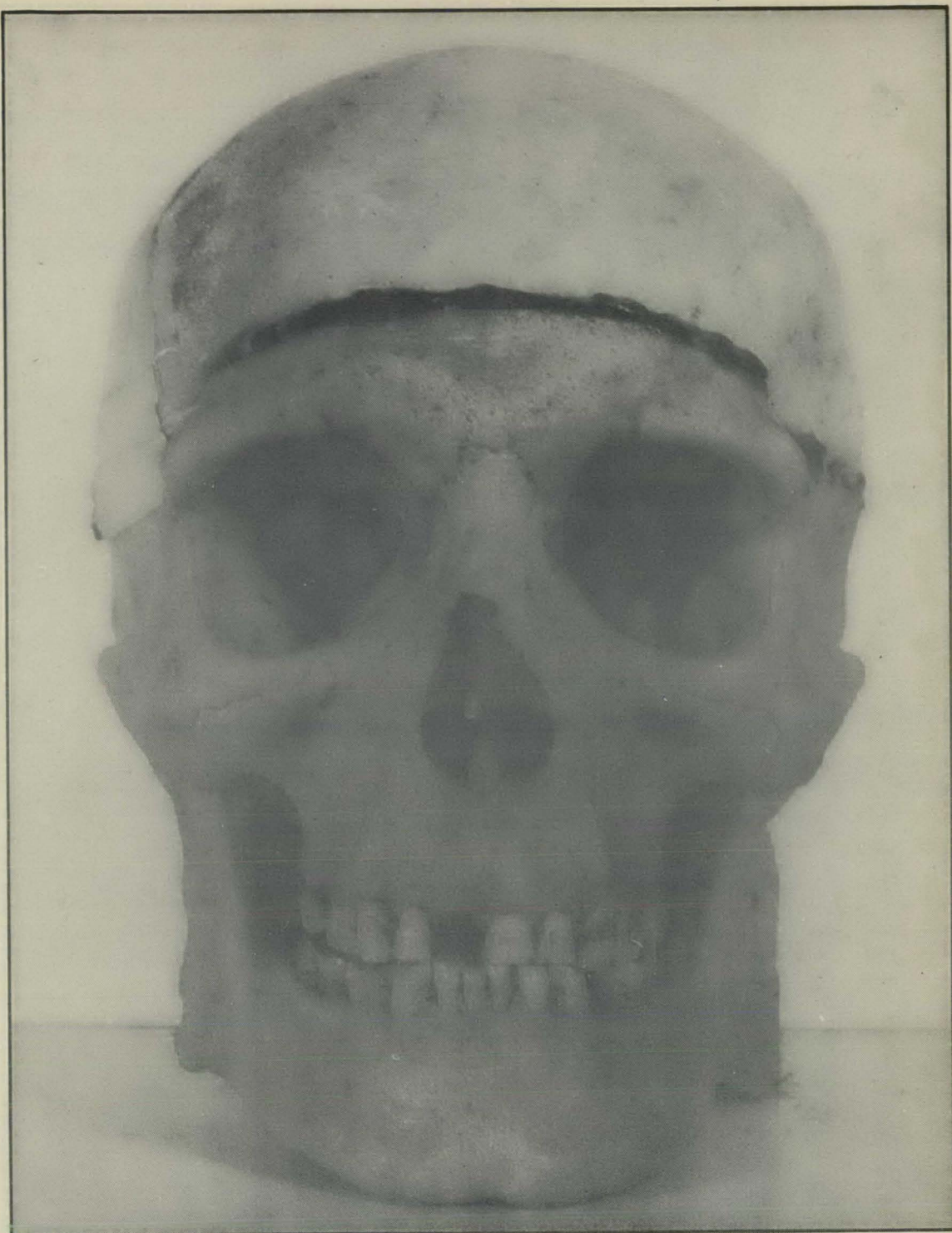


FIGURE 12

Facial view of skull of NW 65



FIGURE 13

Facial view of same skull with clay markers in position,
showing tissue thickness at various sites.

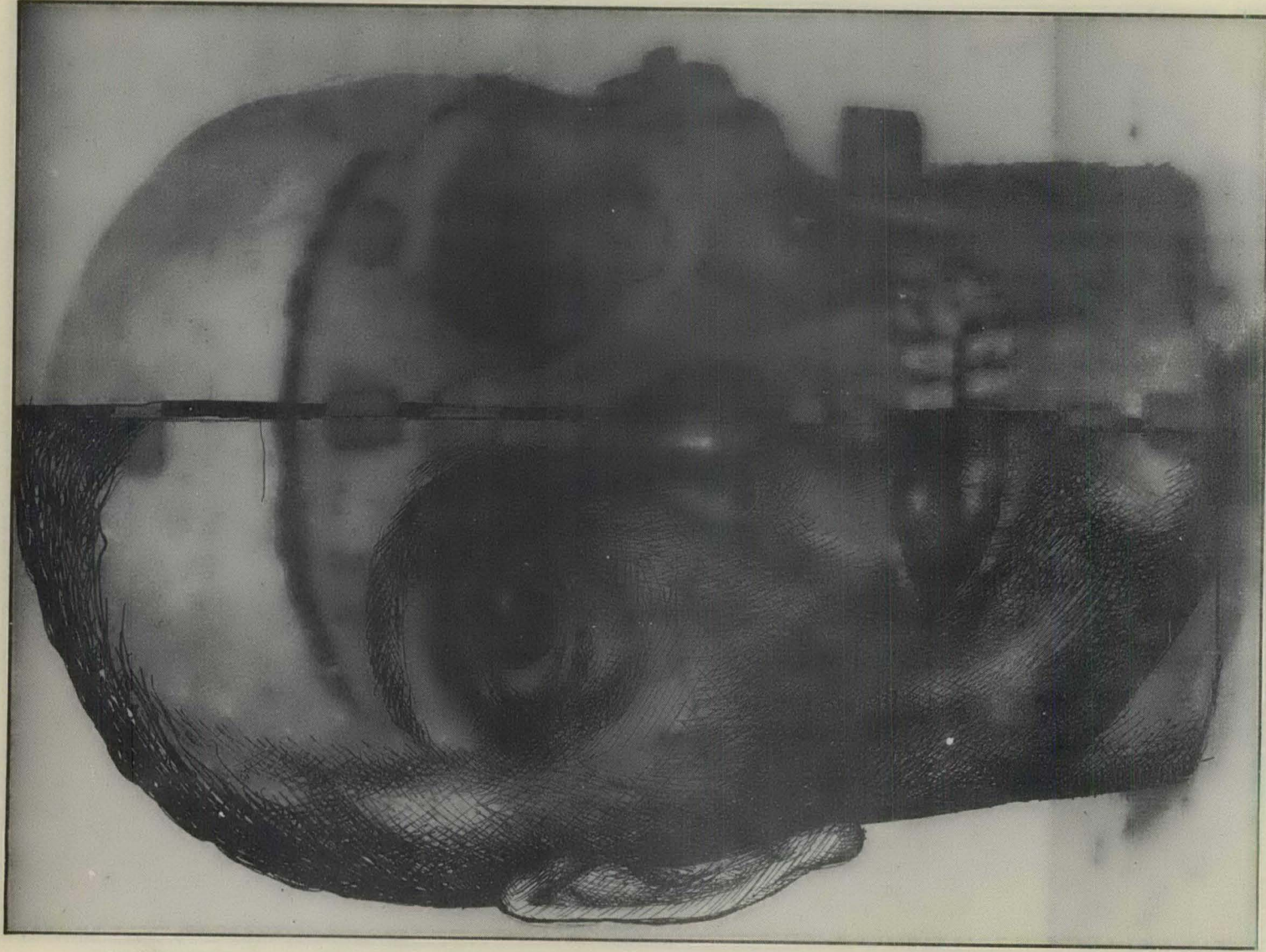


FIGURE 14

Facial view of same skull, with features drawn in on the right side.

REFERENCES

- Breitinger, E. "Zur Berechnung der Korperhohe aus dem langen Gliedmassenknochen." Anthropol . Anzeiger 14 (3-4): 249-274. 1938
- Ingalls, N. W. "Studies on the Femur: V The Femur at Birth." Amer. Jour. Phys. Anthropol. 11 (1) 107-121. 1927
- Krogman, W. M. "Life Histories Recorded in Skeletons." Amer. Anthropol. 37 (1): 92-103. 1935
- Krogman, W. M. "The Inheritance of Non-pathologic Physical Traits in Man." Eugenial News 21 (6): 139-146. 1936
- Krogman, W. M. "A Guide to the Identification of Human Skeletal Material." FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin. 8 (8): 3-22. 1939
- Krogman, W. M. "The Growth of Man." Tab. Biol. 20: 967 pp. (in press)
- Martin, R. and F. Bach - "Grossen und Massen Verhaltnisse beim Menschen." Tab. Biol. 3 (617-719). 1926
- Schultz, A. H. "Proportions, Variability and Asymmetries of the Long Bones of the Limbs and the Clavicles in Man and Apes." Hum. Biol. 9 (3): 281-328. 1937
- Stevenson, P. H. "On Racial Differences in Stature Long Bone Regression Formulae with Special Reference to Stature Reconstruction Formulae for the Chinese." Biometrika 21 (1-4): 303-318. 1929
- Todd, T. W. and Anna Lindala - "Thickness of the Subcutaneous Tissues in the Living and the Dead." Am. Jour. Anat. 41 (2): 153-196. 1928
- Todd, T. W. and Anna Lindala - "Dimensions of the Body; Whites and American Negroes of Both Sexes." Amer. Jour. Phys. Anthropol. 12 (1): 35-119. 1928
- Todd, T. W. and C. G. Barber - "The Extent of Skeletal Change after Amputation." Jour. Bone and Joint Surg. 16 (1): 53-64. 1934
-
-
-



STANDARDIZED ABBREVIATIONS*

J

Jail breaking... .. j1 B
 Joy-riding... .. J R
 Juvenile delinquency... .. J D (or juv del)

K

Keeping house of ill fame... .. K H I F
 Kidnaping... .. kid
 Kill... .. kill
 Killing deer at night... .. kill deer nt

L

Larceny... .. L
 Larceny after trust... .. L after trust
 Larceny and receiving... .. L and Rec
 Larceny by bailee... .. L by B
 Larceny by embezzlement... .. L by embz
 Larceny by impersonation... .. L by imp
 Larceny by trick... .. L by T
 Larceny from automobile... .. L from auto
 Larceny from house... .. L from H
 Larceny from interstate shipment... .. L from I S
 Larceny from person... .. L from P
 Larceny from store... .. L from store
 Larceny of automobile... .. L of auto
 Larceny on reservation... .. L on resvn
 Larceny under \$50... .. L u \$50
 Lascivious... .. lascv
 Leaving accident without reporting name... .. Lv acci w/o R N
 Leaving scene of accident... .. Lv acci
 Lewd... .. lewd

*This is the second half of the list of Standardized Abbreviations, the first half having appeared in the May-June, 1943, issue of this Bulletin. Mimeographed copies of this list in its entirety may be obtained, free of charge, upon request to: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Material witness.....	mat wit
Mayhem.....	may
Migratory Bird Act.....	M B A
Minimum wage law.....	Min W L
Minor.....	minor
Misappropriation by public officer.....	misap by pub ofc
Miscegenation.....	misceg
Misdemeanor.....	misd
Misconduct.....	miscon
Misprison of felony.....	mispr of fel
Misprison of treason.....	mispr of tr
Molesting.....	mol
Molesting auto.....	mol auto
Moving mortgaged auto from state.....	mov mtg auto fr st
Murder.....	mur
Murder by abortion.....	mur by abrtm
Murder, 1st degree.....	mur 1d
Murder, 2nd degree.....	mur 2d
Mutilating.....	mutil
Mutilating U.S. Currency.....	mutil US cur

N

Narcotic or narcotics.....	narc
National.....	natl
National Bank Act.....	N B A
National Bankruptcy Act.....	N Bky A
National Defense Act.....	N Def A
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....	NMVT A
National Prohibition Act.....	N P A
Naturalization.....	nat
Naturalization Act.....	Nat A
Neglect.....	neg
Neglect of aged parent.....	neg aged parent
Neglecting minor children.....	neg minor C (or N M C)
Neglecting pregnant woman.....	neg preg W
Negligent collision.....	neg collis
Night hunting.....	nt hunt
Nighttime.....	Nt
Ne-Chauffeur's license.....	no chf lic
No driver's license.....	no drvs lic
No immigration visa.....	no immi visa
No motorcycle license.....	no mtrcy lic
No visible means of support.....	no vis means sup
Non-payment.....	non-p
Non-payment of alimony.....	non-p alimy
Non-payment of wages.....	non-p wages
Non-support.....	non-sup
Non-support child.....	non-sup C

Non-support wife..... non-sup W
 Not granting right of way to others..... not gr R of W
 Not sufficient funds..... N S F
 Nuisance or nuisances..... nuis
 Number writer..... numb wr

O

Obligation or obligations..... oblg
 Obscene literature..... obs lit
 Obscene pictures..... obs pict
 Obtaining..... obt
 Obtaining goods by false pretense..... O G F P
 Obtaining money by false pretense..... O M F P
 Occupying room for immoral purposes..... occ room imm pur
 Office..... off
 Officer..... ofc
 Operating..... oper
 Operating badger game..... O badg G
 Operating blind tiger..... Oper B tiger
 Operating Chinese lottery..... O Ch lot
 Operating gambling game..... O gamb game
 Operating House of Ill Repute..... O H I R
 Operating lottery and slot machine..... O lot & sl mach
 Operating motor vehicle after permit suspended..... O M V prmt sus
 Operating motor vehicle while intoxicated..... O M V W I
 Operating motor vehicle without license plates..... O M V w/o Lic pl
 Operating motor vehicle without owner's consent..... O M V w/o O C
 Operating motor vehicle without permit..... O M V w/o prmt
 Operating still..... oper still
 Operating vehicle under influence of liquor or
 narcotic drugs..... O V u I L or Narc
 Operating vehicle while drunk..... O V W D
 Opium resorts..... opium res
 Ordered out of town..... O O T
 Ordinance..... ord

P

Pandering..... pand
 Panhandling..... panh
 Parading without a permit..... par w/o prmt
 Parked vehicle on highway..... parked veh on hgw
 Passing..... passing
 Passing counterfeit currency..... P ctft cur
 Passing bad checks..... P B C
 Passing forged post office money orders..... P F PO MO
 Passing raised money orders..... P raised MO

Passing worthless checks..... P W C
 Patents and copyrights..... pat & copyr
 Peddler or Peddling..... ped
 Perjury..... perj
 Pervert or perverted..... perv
 Perverted practice..... Perv pr
 Petty..... P
 Petty theft..... P T
 Petty larceny..... P L
 Pickpocket or pocket-picking..... P P
 Pimping..... pimp
 Pistol Law..... pist L
 Place..... pl
 Pointing gun at another..... ptng gun
 Poisoning..... pois
 Poisoning animals..... pois ani
 Polygamy..... poly
 Possessing..... poss
 Possession automobile with mutilated motor numbers..... Poss A w M M N
 Possession counterfeit foreign securities..... poss ctft forn sec
 Possession counterfeit money..... poss ctft mon
 Possession dangerous weapon..... poss D W
 Possession deer meat..... poss deer meat
 Possession drugs..... poss drugs
 Possession intoxicating liquor..... Poss I L
 Possession liquor..... poss L
 Possession marijuana..... poss mar
 Possession mash..... poss mash
 Possession metal knuckles..... poss met knuckles
 Possession morphine..... poss morph
 Possession of narcotics..... poss narc
 Possession of obscene literature..... poss obs lit
 Possession of slot machines..... poss sl mach
 Possession of slot machines and lottery tickets.... poss sl mach & lot tkts
 Possession of stolen property..... poss S P
 Possession opium..... poss opium
 Possession still..... poss still
 Possession stolen goods..... poss S G
 Possession unregistered revolver..... poss unreg rev
 Post Office..... P O
 Postal Laws..... Post L
 Pregnant..... preg
 Presenting false claims..... pres fls cl
 Prisoner or prior..... pr
 Probation..... prob
 Proceedings..... proceed
 Procuring..... proc
 Procuring females for house of ill fame..... proc fem for H I F

Procuring person to commit arson..... proc to com arn
 Profanity or professional..... prof
 Prohibition..... proh
 Property..... prop
 Prostitute or prostitution..... prost
 Prowling..... prowl
 Public Health Law..... P H L
 Public Nuisance..... pub nuis
 Public or publishing..... pub
 Public intoxication..... pub intox
 Purpose..... purpose
 Purse-snatching..... purse S

Q

Quarantine..... quar

R

Railroad..... RR
 Rape..... ra
 Rape 1d..... ra 1d
 Rape 2d..... ra 2d
 Rape of minor..... ra mnr
 Receiving..... rec
 Receiving and concealing..... R & C
 Receiving money from prostitute..... rec mon from prost
 Receiving post office money order..... rec PO MO
 Receiving stolen goods..... R S G
 Receiving stolen property..... R S P
 Reckless..... reck
 Reckless driving..... reck dr
 Recording wagers..... recdg wgrs
 Refused..... refused
 Registration..... regis
 Regular..... reg
 Removal or concealment of spirits contrary to law..... rem or conc sprts
 Removing..... rem
 Removing identification on gun..... rem ident on gun
 Renting lewd books..... rent lewd bks
 Report..... rep
 Resisting an officer..... R O
 Resisting arrest..... R arr
 Revolver..... rev
 Rifling U.S. Mails..... rif US M
 Rioting..... riot
 Robbery..... rob
 Robbery armed..... rob A
 Robbery, 1d..... rob 1d
 Robbery, 2d..... rob 2d
 Robbery, 3d..... rob 3d

Robbery, unarmed..... rob u
 Robbing U. S. Mails..... rob US M

S

Sabotage..... sab
 Safe cracking..... safe crk
 Sale indecent literature..... sale ind lit
 Sale liquor..... sale liq
 Sale mortgaged property..... sale mtg P
 Sale narcotics..... sale narc
 Sale of liquor to Indians..... S liq to Ind
 Sale securities without being registered..... sale sec w/o reg
 Sedition..... sed
 Seduction..... seduct
 Seining fish, improper net..... fish, impro net
 Selective Training and Service Act.....STSA
 Selling adulterated food..... sell adlt food
 Selling game illegally..... sell game illeg
 Selling lottery tickets..... sell lot tkts
 Selling marijuana..... sell mari
 Selling morphine..... sell morph
 Selling opium..... sell opium
 Selling securities - no license..... sell sec no lic
 Selling unregistered revolver..... sell unreg rev
 Sentence suspended..... S Susp
 Sentence suspended - good behavior..... S S G B
 Setting spring gun..... set spring gun
 Setting up and operating..... set up & oper
 Setting up lottery..... set up lot
 Sexual perversion..... sex perv
 Shooting..... sh
 Shooting deer out of season..... sh deer O O S
 Shooting to wound..... sh to W
 Shooting with intent to kill..... sh w/i K
 Shoplifting..... shplft
 Shortchanging..... shortch
 Signature..... sig
 Simple assault..... S aslt
 Simple larceny..... S L
 Skipping bail..... skip bl
 Slander or slanderous..... slan
 Sleeping public place..... sleep pub pl
 Smuggling..... smug
 Sodomy..... sod
 Solicitation of bribery..... sol of brby
 Soliciting..... sol
 Soliciting alms..... sol alms
 Soliciting for immoral purpose..... sol imm pur
 Soliciting to commit sodomy..... sol com sod
 Soliciting without license..... sol w/o lic

Speeding.....	speed
Stabbing.....	stab
Stabbing with intent to kill.....	stab w/i K
State.....	St
State Narcotic Law.....	S N L
State Poison Act.....	S Pois A
State Prohibition.....	St Proh
State Wage Law.....	St Wage L
Statutory rape.....	S ra
Stealing.....	steal
Stealing from common carrier.....	steal fr C C
Stealing, secreting or embezzling mail matter.....	steal, secr or embz M
Stolen property.....	S Prop (or SP)
Storebreaking.....	St B
Storebreaking, daytime.....	St B dt
Storebreaking, nighttime.....	St B nt
Storehouse breaking.....	SH B
Subornation.....	suborn
Subversive activity.....	subv activ
Summons.....	sum
Sunday law.....	Sun L
Support.....	sup
Suspicion.....	susp
Suspicious person.....	S P
Swindling over \$50.....	sw over \$50
Swindling under \$50.....	sw u \$50
Switching license plates.....	swit lic pl

T

Tampering.....	tamp
Tampering with auto.....	tamp auto
Tampering with U.S. Mail.....	tamp w US M
Tariff Act.....	T A
Theft.....	T
Theft by bailee.....	T by Bail.
Theft over \$50.....	T over \$50
Theft under \$50.....	T u \$50
Threat or threatening.....	thrt
Threat to kill.....	T to K
Threatened breach of the peace.....	thrt B of P
Threats to extort.....	T to ext
Traffic Act.....	Traf A
Traffic ordinance.....	traf O
Traffic signals (running signal light).....	traf sig
Train rider.....	tr rider
Tramp.....	tramp
Transporting or transferred.....	trans

Transporting liquor..... trsp L
 Transporting narcotics..... trsp narc
 Treason..... tre
 Trespassing..... tresp
 Trespassing on railroad property..... trsp on rr prop
 Truancy..... tru

U

Unarmed..... unar
 Uniform Firearms Act..... U F A
 U.S. Criminal Code or U.S. Criminal Court..... U S C C
 Unlawful..... unl
 Unlawful assembling..... unl assmb
 Unlawful entry..... unl ent
 Unlawful marriage..... unl marr
 Unlawful possession of firearms..... U P F
 Unlawful possession or use of explosives (bombs, etc.).... Unl P or use exp
 Unlawful sale of securities..... unl sale sec
 Unlawfully driving away and abandoning auto..... unl D A A & abdn
 Unlawfully driving away auto..... U D A A
 Unlicensed chauffeur..... unlic chauf
 Unregistered..... unreg
 Unregistered still..... unreg still
 Using mails to defraud..... U M to defr
 Using motor vehicle without permission..... using M V w/o Prms
 Using net out of season..... using net O O S
 Usury..... usury
 Using profane and abusive language..... using prof & ab L
 Uttering..... utt
 Uttering and publishing..... U & P
 Uttering check..... Utt C
 Uttering forged instrument..... U F I
 Uttering forged obligations..... U F obli

V

Vagabond..... vaga
 Vagrancy..... vag
 Vehicle..... veh
 Vehicle, no lights..... veh no lts
 Vehicle taking or vehicle theft..... V T
 Violating State Game and Fish Law..... V St Game & F L
 Violating Sunday closing law..... V Sun cl L
 Violation Child Labor Law..... V Ch L L
 Violation Immigration Law..... V Immi L
 Violation of City Ordinance..... V C O
 Violation Dyer Act..... V Dyer A

Violation of Federal injunction..... V of Fed inj
 Violation Harrison Narcotic Act..... V H N A
 Violation of health laws..... V of H L
 Violation of Liquor Law..... V L L
 Violation of National Motor Vehicle Theft Act..... V NMVTA
 Violation Prohibition Laws..... V Proh L
 Voluntary..... vol
 Violation of State Liquor Law..... V St L L
 Violation Traffic Regulation..... V traf reg
 Voluntary manslaughter or voluntary murder..... V Mansl or V mur

W

Wagering..... wagering
 Wandering..... wand
 Warrant..... Wt
 Weapon..... W
 White Slave Traffic Act..... WSTA
 Wife..... wife
 Window peeping..... win peeping
 Workmen's Compensation Act..... W C A
 Worthless instrument..... W I
 Wounding..... wd
 Wright Act..... Wr A
 Wrong license plates..... wrong lic pl

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

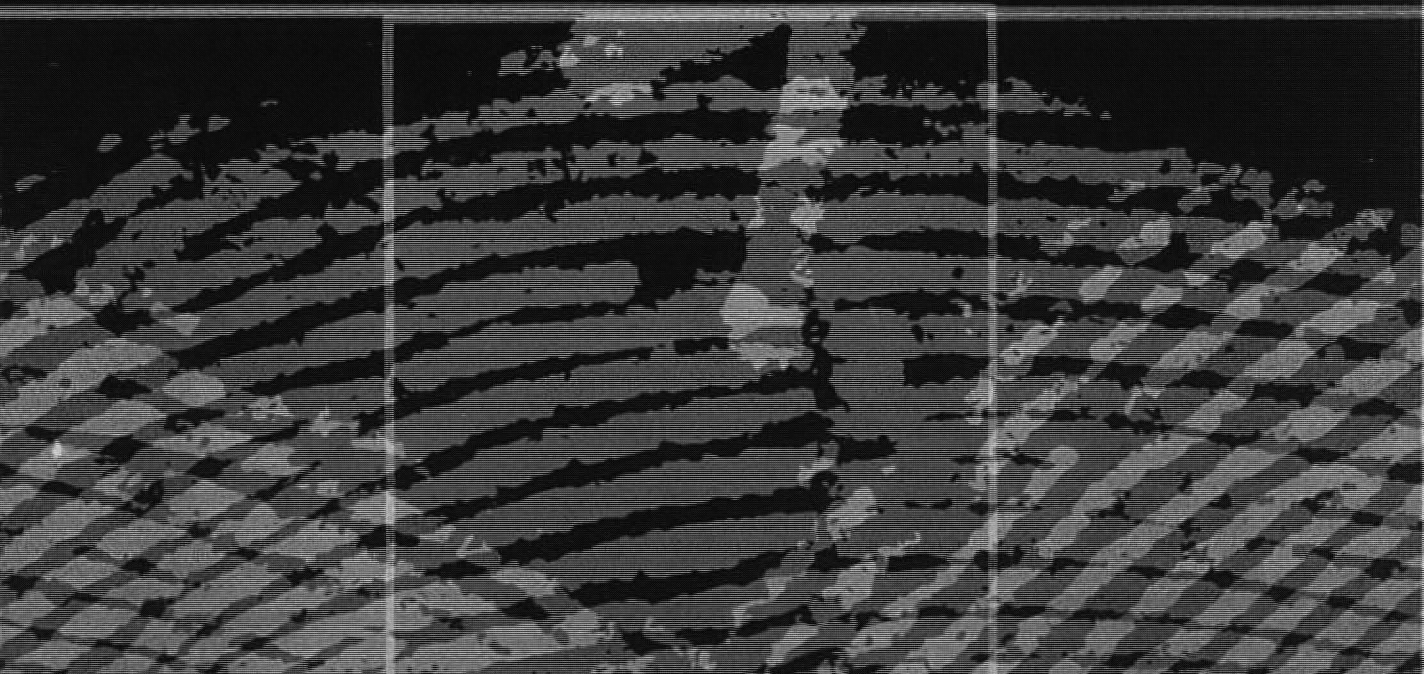
RE: POLICE PRIORITIES -- FIREARMS

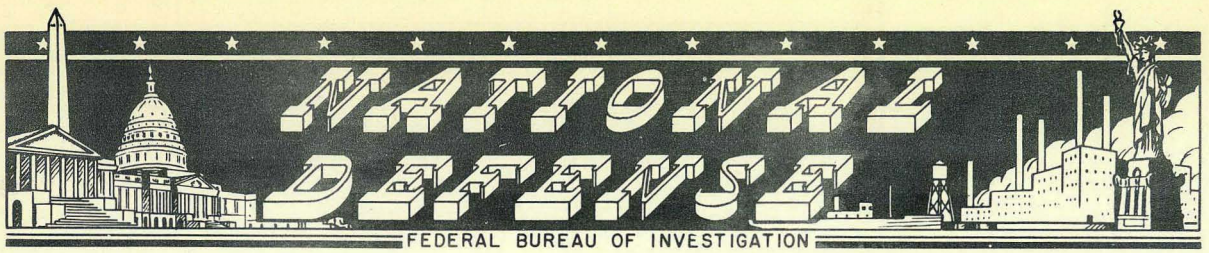
THERE APPEARED IN THE MAY-JUNE, 1943, ISSUE OF THE FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "POLICE PRIORITIES - FIREARMS," STATING THAT IT HAD COME TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI THAT THE DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION COULD FURNISH TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY CERTAIN TYPES OF FIREARMS.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN THAT ARTICLE THAT ORDER BLANKS SIMILAR TO THE FORM PRINTED IN THE ARTICLE COULD BE OBTAINED EITHER BY A LETTER TO MR. MICHAEL HUDOBA OR BY CONTACTING THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. THIS IS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THESE FORMS IN THE FUTURE MUST BE OBTAINED FROM MR. MICHAEL HUDOBA, DEFENSE SUPPLIES CORPORATION, 811 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND IT IS REQUESTED THAT NO MORE INQUIRIES CONCERNING THESE FORMS BE DIRECTED TO THE VARIOUS FIELD DIVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. NONE OF THE FBI FIELD OFFICES HAS ORDER BLANKS WHICH CAN BE FURNISHED TO POLICE AGENCIES. THEY MUST BE OBTAINED FROM MR. HUDOBA AS SET FORTH ABOVE.

INTERESTING FINGERPRINT PATTERN

breau fileinvestigatThe defiange By
flythei groupatgo somevtpgt terussia
re fa 40the havisingi al usitget edume





The FBI has received from the War Production Board a copy of its "Limitation Order L-286," and a list of distributors of ammunition which act as outlets for ammunition to the War Production Board Program. These data are being reprinted here for the benefit of Police Agencies throughout the country.

ANY INQUIRIES RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY TO MR. LOUIS W. LIPSCOMB, CHIEF, PUBLIC PROTECTION BRANCH, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

AMMUNITION

- Limitation Order L-286 -

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of ammunition for defense, for private account, and for export; and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

3234.1 LIMITATION ORDER L-286 --

(a) DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this order:

- (1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.
- (2) "Manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing ammunition.
- (3) "Dealer" means any person engaged in the business of selling ammunition at retail to the public.
- (4) "Distributor" means any person engaged in the business of selling ammunition other than a manufacturer or dealer.

- (5) "Ammunition" means any cartridge loaded with gun powder and containing a metallic bullet or metallic shot, designed to be fired in a pistol, rifle, shot gun or sub-machine gun, of a caliber not greater than .45-caliber or of a gauge (for shot guns) not greater than twelve-gauge; also, primers designed for reloading fired cartridges, but not including any tear gas cartridge or projectile. The term "pistol ammunition" includes ammunition for revolvers as well as pistols.
- (6) "Authorized purchaser" means any person for whom a quota is assigned in Schedule A of this order.
- (7) "Defense plant" means any plant in which any product or material is manufactured, processed or assembled, pursuant to a contract or subcontract with, or for the account of the United States Government or any department or agency thereof.
- (8) "Defense plant guard" means any person who is employed as a guard in a defense plant and who requires ammunition in connection with the performance of his duties.
- (9) "Law enforcement agency" means any law enforcement agency of the United States Government, and any law enforcement agency of any State, county, city or other governmental subdivision, within the United States or any of its territories or possessions.
- (10) "Law enforcement officer" means any member of a law enforcement agency regularly employed as such, who requires ammunition in connection with the performance of his official duties, but the term does not include defense plant guards.
- (11) "Special guard" means any person who is employed as a guard by a public utility, a transportation or express company, a bank or trust company, a public warehouse or any company furnishing armored car service, or any payroll guard, who requires ammunition in connection with the performance of his duties and who is required by his employer to furnish all his own ammunition.
- (12) "Farmer or rancher" means any person who operates a farm or ranch as owner or as tenant of the owner.
- (13) "Calendar quarter" means the several three months of the year commencing January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON SALE AND DELIVERY OF AMMUNITION. No manufacturer, distributor or dealer shall sell or deliver any ammunition, and no person shall purchase or accept delivery of any ammunition from any manufacturer, distributor or dealer, except where such ammunition is sold or delivered:

- (1) To fill any order for ammunition to be delivered to, or for the account of (i) the Army or Navy of the United States, Defense Supplies Corporation or the Office of Strategic Services; or, (ii) the Government of any foreign country if pursuant to specific authorization of the Army of the United States or the War Production Board.
- (2) To fill any order placed by any agency of the United States Government for ammunition to be delivered to, or for the account of the government of any country, including those in the western hemisphere, pursuant to the act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act).
- (3) To a manufacturer, distributor or dealer.
- (4) To any authorized purchaser not in excess of his current quota as fixed in Schedule A of this order, upon receipt of a certificate as provided in paragraph (c) of this order.
- (5) To any person who has been specifically authorized to purchase or accept delivery of ammunition by the War Production Board pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this order or otherwise.
- (6) From stock in the hands of any dealer on the effective date of this order if the retail value of said stock of ammunition according to maximum prices fixed by the regulations of the Office of Price Administration is less than \$250.
- (7) By the Army or Navy of the United States.

(c) CERTIFICATION. Any authorized purchaser, prior to purchasing or accepting delivery of ammunition pursuant to the authorization in paragraph (b) (4) of this order, shall file with the seller, a purchase order, together with a written certificate signed by him in substantially the form hereinafter provided for such purchaser in this paragraph (c). Such certification shall constitute a representation by such purchaser to the seller and to the War Production Board, of the facts certified therein. No person shall make delivery of ammunition based on such certification who has reason to believe that any of the facts certified therein are false.

CERTIFICATE NO. 1

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

To _____
Name of Seller

Address of Seller

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller named above and to the War Production Board that the purchaser is familiar with the provisions of Limitation Order L-286; that purchaser is a law enforcement agency as defined in said order; that purchaser has _____ persons regularly employed as law enforcement officers on a full time basis to whom purchaser furnishes ammunition; that during the current calendar quarter, purchaser has not purchased nor received from any source, any ammunition (including the ammunition ordered by the attached purchase order) in excess of the quantity to which purchaser is entitled under the applicable quota as established by Schedule A of Limitation Order L-286; that purchaser's present stock of ammunition is inadequate and that the ammunition ordered is necessary for the public safety; that said ammunition will not be used except in connection with the discharge of the official duties of the officers employed by purchaser.

Date: _____

Legal Name of Purchaser

By _____
Authorized Official

Title of Official

Address of Purchaser

CERTIFICATE NO. 2

DEFENSE PLANTS

To _____
Name of Seller

Address of Seller

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller named above and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with the provisions

COPY OF FORM PD-860
(Front)

FORM PD-860 (4-22-43) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WAR PRODUCTION BOARD AMMUNITION: APPLICATION FOR SPECIFIC AUTHORIZATION TO PURCHASE		SAU OF THE BUDGET NO. 12-R2004 APPROVAL EXPIRES JULY 5, 1943	
TO: War Production Board, Washington, D. C. ATTN: Governmental Division, Ref. L-286		NAME OF SELLER ADDRESS (Street, City, State) DATE	
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF APPLICANT			
INSTRUCTIONS - This form must be filed by all persons who are assigned a quota of ammunition in Schedule A of Limitation Order L-286 and who require ammunition in excess of such quota, and by all persons for whom no quota is assigned by Schedule A and who require ammunition for essential civilian needs. Fill out each application in quadruplicate (4). Execute certification on each copy. Retain the quadruplicate and transmit three copies to the above address. If more space is needed, add additional sheets. Authorization, if granted, must be delivered to seller with purchase order.			
THE ABOVE APPLICANT REQUESTS PERMISSION TO PURCHASE AND ACCEPT DELIVERY OF THE FOLLOWING AMMUNITION RESTRICTED BY LIMITATION ORDER L-286:			
LINE NO.	I - DESCRIPTION OF AMMUNITION REQUESTED <i>(Including type and gauge or caliber)</i> (a)	NUMBER OF ROUNDS REQUESTED (b)	NUMBER OF ROUNDS APPROVED FOR DELIVERY <i>(APPLICANT LEAVE BLANK)</i> (c)
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
II - WITH RESPECT TO YOUR MOST RECENT PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION, STATE:			
(a) DATE OF PURCHASE	(b) NAME AND ADDRESS OF SELLER	(c) TYPE AND QUANTITIES PURCHASED	
III - STATE FULLY REASONS WHY THIS PURCHASE OF AMMUNITION IS NECESSARY			
IV - IF APPLICANT IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, WHAT IS THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON A FULL TIME BASIS TO WHOM YOU FURNISH AMMUNITION?			
V - IF APPLICANT IS AN OPERATOR OF DEFENSE PLANT(S):			
(a) NAME AND LOCATION OF PLANT(S)	(b) TYPE OF PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	(c) NUMBER OF GUARDS TO WHOM YOU FURNISH AMMUNITION, EMPLOYED BY YOU ON A FULL TIME BASIS IN YOUR PLANT(S)	

(114)—War Board 5288—p. 1

These forms can be obtained by writing to Mr. Louis W. Lipscomb, Chief, Public Protection Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

COPY OF FORM PD-860
(Back)

FORM PD-860 (4-22-43)		
VI - IF APPLICANT IS A FARMER OR RANCHER:		
(a) NUMBER OF ACRES IN YOUR FARM OR RANCH		(b) LOCATION OF FARM OR RANCH
(1) TOTAL	(2) NOW UNDER CULTIVATION	
(c) AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF LIVESTOCK OR FOWL KEPT ON PREMISES		
(d) LIST OF <i>principal</i> CROPS GROWN ON YOUR FARM OR RANCH	(e) KIND OF PESTS OR PREDATORY ANIMALS OR BIRDS COMPLAINED OF	(f) HAS ANY OTHER PERSON, WITHIN YOUR KNOWLEDGE, APPLIED FOR AMMUNITION AS OWNER, TENANT <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
VII - IF APPLICANT IS OTHER THAN A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, OPERATOR OF A DEFENSE PLANT, FARMER OR RANCHER		
(a) ARE YOU A PEACE OFFICER? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		(b) IF SO, UNDER WHAT GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY DO YOU HOLD A COMMISSION?
(c) BY WHOM AND IN WHAT CAPACITY ARE YOU EMPLOYED?		(d) DOES ANY PERSON FURNISH YOU AMMUNITION REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH YOUR DUTIES?
VIII - REMARKS		
CERTIFICATION THE UNDERSIGNED COMPANY, AND THE OFFICIAL EXECUTING THIS CERTIFICATION ON ITS BEHALF, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF.		
NAME OF COMPANY		BY _____
DATE		SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL
		TITLE
SECTION 35(a) OF THE UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CODE, 18 U.S.C. SEC. 80, MAKES IT A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO MAKE A WILLFULLY FALSE STATEMENT OR REPRESENTATION TO ANY DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES AS TO ANY MATTER WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.		
AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO LIMITATION ORDER L-286, THE ABOVE-NAMED APPLICANT IS HEREBY GRANTED/DENIED AUTHORITY TO PURCHASE THE QUANTITIES OF AMMUNITION LISTED IN SECTION I, COLUMN C SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: BECAUSE OF		
DATE		SIGNATURE

GPO—War Board 5288—p. 2

These forms can be obtained by writing to Mr. Louis W. Lipsecomb, Chief, Public Protection Branch, War Production Board, Washington, D. C.

of Limitation Order L-286; that he is the operator of a defense plant as defined in said order; that he has _____ persons regularly employed as defense plant guards on a full time basis to whom he furnishes ammunition; that during the current calendar quarter he has not purchased nor received from any source, any ammunition (including the ammunition ordered by the attached purchase order) in excess of the quantity to which he is entitled under the applicable quota as established by Schedule A of Limitation Order L-286; and that the ammunition ordered is necessary for the protection of said plant; that said ammunition will not be used except in connection with the discharge of the official duties of the defense plant guards employed by purchaser.

Date _____

Legal Name of Purchaser

By _____
Authorized Official

Title of Official

Address of Purchaser

CERTIFICATE NO. 3

SPECIAL GUARDS

To _____
Name of Seller

Address of Seller

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller named above and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with the provisions of Limitation Order L-286; that he is a special guard as defined in paragraph (a) (11) of said order; and that he is employed by _____, in the capacity of

Name and address of employer

_____; that he is required to furnish all his own ammunition; that during the current calendar quarter he has not purchased nor received from any source, any ammunition (including the ammunition ordered by the attached purchase order) in excess of the quantity for said quarter to which he is entitled under the applicable quota as established by Schedule A of said order; that his present supply of ammunition is inadequate for the performance of his official duties and that he will not use any of the ammunition hereby ordered except in connection with the

performance of his official duties.

Date _____

Signature of Purchaser

Address of Purchaser

Approved by

Employer

CERTIFICATE NO. 4

FARMERS AND RANCHERS

To _____
Name of Seller

Address of Seller

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller named above and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with the provisions of Schedule A to Limitation Order L-286; that he operates a farm or ranch; that the ammunition ordered by the attached purchase order is necessary to protect livestock or crops from predatory animals or birds and that his present stock of ammunition is inadequate; that during the current calendar quarter he has not purchased nor received from any source, any ammunition (including the ammunition hereby ordered) in excess of the quantity for said quarter to which he is entitled under the applicable quota established by Schedule A to Limitation Order L-286.

Date _____

Signature of Purchaser

(d) APPLICATION FOR AUTHORIZATION. Any person other than an authorized purchaser seeking authorization to purchase ammunition and any authorized purchaser who, in any quota period requires ammunition in addition to the applicable quota as fixed in Schedule A shall make application on Form PD-860, which shall be filed with the Governmental Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Ref: L-286. Authorization, if granted, shall be delivered to the seller with the purchase order. In case of emergency, application may be made by telephone or telegraph stating all pertinent facts.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS:

- (1) RECORDS. All manufacturers, distributors and dealers affected by this order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years, accurate and complete records concerning inventory and sale of ammunition, including all certificates and purchase orders referred to in paragraph (c) and all authorizations by the War Production Board referred to in paragraph (d) of this order.
- (2) REPORTS. All persons affected by this order shall execute and file with the War Production Board, such reports and questionnaires as said Board shall from time to time request.
- (3) AUDIT AND INSPECTION. All records required to be kept by this order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by authorized representatives of the War Production Board.
- (4) APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS. This order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of the regulations of the War Production Board, as amended from time to time.
- (5) APPEALS. Any appeal from the provisions of this order shall be made by filing a letter in triplicate, referring to the particular provisions appealed from and stating fully the grounds for the appeal.
- (6) COMMUNICATIONS. A report required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Governmental Division, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Ref: L-286.
- (7) VIOLATIONS. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction, may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using material under priority control, and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

Issued this 1st day of May, 1943.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
By J. Joseph Whelan,
Recording Secretary.

SCHEDULE A OF LIMITATION ORDER L-286

(a) QUOTAS: Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) (4) of Limitation Order L-286, quotas of ammunition for authorized purchasers are established on a current quarterly basis as follows:

- (1) To any law enforcement agency for each of its law enforcement officers, employed on a full-time basis to whom it furnishes all of the ammunition required in connection with the performance of his official duties:

20 rounds of pistol ammunition, except .22 caliber but not more than 10 rounds of .38 caliber special service, and not more than 10 rounds of .38 caliber midrange.

100 rounds of .38 caliber primers.

100 rounds of rifle ammunition, except .22 caliber.

200 rounds of .22 caliber long rifle cartridges.

25 shot gun shells of any gauge.

- (2) To the operator of any defense plant, for each defense plant guard whom he employs on a full-time basis and to whom he furnishes all of the ammunition required in connection with the performance of his duties:

The same quotas as listed in paragraph (1) of this paragraph (a).

- (3) To any special guard:

The same quotas as listed in paragraph (1) of this paragraph (a).

- (4) To any farmer or rancher:

100 rounds .22 caliber long rifle cartridges.

140 rounds of rifle ammunition except .22 caliber but not more than 40 rounds of .30-30 caliber and not more than 100 rounds of .30-06 caliber.

25 rounds of shot gun shells of any gauge.

LIST OF DISTRIBUTORS OF AMMUNITION

STATE JOBBERS

ALABAMA

McGowin-Lyond Hardware Company
Mobile, Alabama

ARIZONA

Albert Steinfeld & Company
Tucson, Arizona

ARKANSAS

Bush Caldwell Company
Little Rock, Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

Union Hardware & Metal Co.
Los Angeles, California

Baker and Hamilton
700 Seventh Street
San Francisco, California

Thompson-Diggs Company
Sacramento, California

COLORADO

Morey-Mercantile Company
P. O. Box 5150, Terminal
Annex
Denver, Colorado

Holmes Hardware Company
Pueblo, Colorado

CONNECTICUT

Cook, Newton & Smith, Inc.
105 Crown Street
New Haven, Connecticut

D. C., WASHINGTON

Parker-Whelen Company
827-14th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA

Joseph Bumby Hardware Company
Orlando, Florida

Railey-Milan Company
Miami, Florida

GEORGIA

Beck & Gregg Hardware Company
Atlanta, Georgia

IDAHO

White Hardware Company
New Plymouth, Idaho

ILLINOIS

Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
211 E. North Water Street
Chicago, Illinois

Von Lengerke & Antoine
9 North Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

INDIANA

Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co.
Indianapolis, Indiana

IOWA

Hopkins Sporting Goods Company
Des Moines, Iowa

Brown-Camp Hardware Company
1st Street at Elm
Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS

Blish, Mize & Silliman Hardware
Company
Atchison, Kansas

KENTUCKY

Belknap Hardware & Mfg. Company
111 East Main Street
Louisville, Kentucky

LOUISIANA

Stauffer-Eshleman Company
New Orleans, Louisiana

MAINE

Edwards & Walker Company
Portland, Maine

MARYLAND

Anderson & Ireland Company
111 Light Street
Baltimore, Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS

Bigelow & Dowse Company
Boston, Massachusetts

MICHIGAN

Buhl Sons Company
P. O. 1378
Detroit, Michigan

Jennison Hardware Company
Bay City, Michigan

MINNESOTA

Marshall-Wells Company
Duluth, Minnesota

Hall Hardware Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota

MISSOURI

Shapleigh's
900 Spruce Street
St. Louis, Missouri

MONTANA

Marshall-Wells Company
Billings, Montana

NEBRASKA

Henkel & Joyce Hardware Company
Lincoln, Nebraska

Paxton & Galligher
Omaha, Nebraska

NEVADA

Commercial Hardware Company
Reno, Nevada

NEW JERSEY

P. J. O'Hare
552 Irvington Avenue
Maplewood, New Jersey

NEW MEXICO

Charles Ilfeld Company
Albuquerque, New Mexico

NEW YORK

Weed and Company
Buffalo, New York

Abercrombie & Fitch Company
Madison Avenue at 45th Street
New York, New York

J. L. Galef & Son
75 Chambers Street
New York, New York

NORTH CAROLINA

Glasgow-Allison Company
Charlotte, North Carolina

OHIO

Kruse Hardware Company
Cincinnati, Ohio

OHIO (Continued)

George Worthington Company
Cleveland, Ohio

Tracy-Wells Company
175-185 North Front Street
Columbus, Ohio

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City Hardware Co.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

OREGON

Marshall-Wells Company
Portland, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Supplee-Biddle Hardware Co.
507-519 Commerce Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Edward K. Tryon Company
815-819 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Federal Laboratories, Inc.
185-41st Street
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

J. A. Williams Company
401-433 Amberson Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

SOUTH CAROLINA

Sullivan Hardware Company
Anderson, South Carolina

TENNESSEE

Stratton-Warren Hardware Co.
Memphis, Tennessee

Orgill Brothers
Memphis, Tennessee

TEXAS

Amarillo Hardware Company
Amarillo, Texas

Corpus Christi Hardware Company
Corpus Christi, Texas

Wolf and Klar
Fort Worth, Texas

Huey and Philp Company
Dallas, Texas

UTAH

Salt Lake Hardware Company
Salt Lake City, Utah

VIRGINIA

Richmond Hardware Company
Richmond, Virginia

WASHINGTON

Northern Commercial Company
Seattle, Washington

Seattle Hardware Company
Seattle, Washington

Marshall-Wells Company
Spokane, Washington

WEST VIRGINIA

Emmons-Hawkins Hardware Company
Huntington, West Virginia

WISCONSIN

John Pritzlaff Hardware Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin



WANTED BY THE FBI

MEYER DEMBIN, with aliases

and

HARRY LONDINSKY, with aliases

BANK ROBBERY --

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT



HARRY LONDINSKY



MEYER DEMBIN

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 54 through 58.

WANTED BY THE FBI
HARRY LONDINSKY and MEYER DEMBIN, with aliases

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been conducting investigations from Coast to Coast since 1938 looking toward the apprehension of Meyer Dembin and Harry Londinsky, opium-loving, machine-gun bank robbers, gamblers and bookmakers; they are considered among the most important major criminals at large today.

At 9:15 A.M. on February 8, 1935, four white men armed with pistols and a machine gun, robbed the First National Bank of Sparkill, Sparkill, New York, of \$19,779.15, most of which was in five, ten, twenty and one hundred dollar bills. After forcing the bank employees to drop to the floor and cover their faces, the robbers scooped this money from the bank's cash drawer and vault, and placed it in a container they had brought with them. They then instructed the employees to lie on the floor for at least an hour and made their getaway in a stolen black Packard sedan.

On February 14, 1935, following intensive investigation by State and local officers and Special Agents of the FBI, Benjamin Lieberman was arrested by Special Agents of the FBI and State Troopers at New York City and charged with participation in the above bank robbery. Following his arrest he was immediately identified by employees of the bank as one of the robbers.

Lieberman was immediately released to the New York State authorities and on February 19, 1935, was committed to the Rockland County, New York, jail to await trial.

On February 15, 1935, the Packard sedan used by the robbers, which had been stolen on January 30, 1935, at Bronx, New York, was located in a barn at Closter, New Jersey, where it had been abandoned and on February 19, 1935, Special Agents of the FBI and State Troopers apprehended Harry Shore, another New York hoodlum at the Brooklyn, New York, hotel and charged him with participation in the bank robbery. This individual, when confronted with the evidence against him, expressed the desire to plead guilty to participation in the robbery and, after the United States Attorney declined Federal prosecution in view of the contemplated State prosecution, he was also removed to the Rockland County, New York, jail on February 20, 1935, for prosecution by the State of New York.

On March 30, 1935, Benjamin Lieberman and Harry Shore were convicted of first degree robbery in connection with the above crime and each received a sentence of from twenty to thirty years. They were also sentenced to an additional term of five to ten years in connection with the above crime on a count charging robbery with arms.

It was subsequently determined that Meyer Dembin and Harry Londinsky, two New York City hoodlums and gamblers, assisted Lieberman and Shore in the commission of the above bank robbery and on February 7, 1938, indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury at New York City charging Dembin and Londinsky with violation of the Federal Bank Robbery Act and

National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Every effort has been made to bring about the apprehension of Dembin and Londinsky and investigation looking toward this end has centered in the States of California, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Florida, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

It has been ascertained that from approximately April 30, 1937, to June 5, 1939, Dembin and Londinsky resided in the vicinity of Los Angeles, California. During this time Dembin, who was using the aliases of Charles Lessing, Charlie Mayer and Charles Loeb, received extensive medical treatment for an infection of the right kidney, prostatitis and bronchitis. It is believed that Dembin's physical condition is such as to require continuous medical attention. Londinsky, who was at the time using the aliases of Harry Landin and Edward Lessing, received medical treatment during this period for throat and ear infection. While in the vicinity of Los Angeles they were known to have used the following addresses at various times:

624½ South Hauser Boulevard, Los Angeles
4017 Country Club Boulevard, Los Angeles
122 South Sweetzer, Los Angeles
6228 DeLongpre, Los Angeles
135 North Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills
1413½ Washington Boulevard, Venice.

While hiding out in California, Dembin and Londinsky spent most of their time working as bookmakers and during this period would, from time to time, profess legitimate employment in some capacity or other with newspapers, usually stating they were employed in some circulation department. They also worked for several gamblers and for a time were employed on a gambling ship off the coast of California. While in California they purchased and drove a flashy black Packard roadster and spent much of their time at the various race tracks and in general kept very irregular hours. They were great frequenters of various clubs in the vicinity of Hollywood and Vine Streets and spent much time at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel.

Investigation has further reflected that Dembin and Londinsky were in Los Angeles during March of 1940 and they were reported to have been seen in the neighborhood of the old Warner Brothers Studio in Hollywood California during 1942. Reports have also been received that Dembin was seen on Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles as recently as November 13, 1942.

Dembin and Londinsky, who are said to be constant and daily users of dope, are alleged to be in the habit of smoking opium during the evening and drinking the residue from their opium pipes during the day.

These individuals are known to have extensive criminal connections in the State of Florida where they are reported to have visited during January, 1942.

Dembin is said to have been in Chicago during November, 1939,

and he and Londinsky are also believed to have spent some time in Detroit, Michigan, shortly thereafter. Londinsky is then alleged to have spent approximately three months during the summer of 1940 in Chicago, Illinois, and during this time is said to have frequented 4107 North Harding Street.

During May, 1941, Dembin and Londinsky are reported to have appeared in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and to have then proceeded to the vicinity of the city of Minocqua located in the northern part of the State of Wisconsin where they spent about one month.

Reports have also been received to the effect that they were seen at the Saratoga, New York, race track during 1939; that they have a hideout in or near Cleveland, Ohio, and that they are presently making frequent trips to New York City and are associating with a so-called "high class" ring of jewel thieves.

On February 12, 1938, Dembin as Max Lowell was arrested at El Paso, Texas, by the Sheriff's Office on a charge of investigation, but was released before his true identity was discovered.

It is said that Dembin seldom wears a hat, is becoming somewhat hunched over and that his face is much thinner than when his latest available photograph was taken. He is also said to have a definite pallor indicating he may be in bad health at the present time.

Dembin, who considers himself quite a ladies' man, is also known to spend considerable time practicing English grammar in an effort to lose his accent. Londinsky's appearance is also said to have been somewhat altered by the loss of a considerable amount of hair, especially in the front, and by the fact he has gained weight.

Following are the descriptions and criminal records of Dembin, subject of FBI Identification Order No. 1625, and Londinsky, subject of FBI Identification Order No. 1631:

Name	Meyer Dembin, with aliases: Martin Davis, Mayer Davis, Martin Dembin, Mayer Dembin, "Mayer Demkin," Charles Fain, Charles Lessing, Charles Loeb, Max Lowell, Charlie Mayer, Charles Mayer, Martin Meyer.
Age	31 (born May 19, 1912, at New York City)
Height	5' 8½"
Weight	145 pounds
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Race	White
Nationality	American, of Jewish extraction

of Meyer Dembin (Destroyed)

Public School
er, gambler Clerk, bookmaker
baritone, mole on right side of chin

553, FBI Number

17 Ref. 308 Ming 29
ation 20 I Classified

brother, 87 South Main Street, Brooklyn, New York
brother Alex Dembin, b
brother Jacob Dembin,
bossman, sister Mrs. Bessie Gr

Description of Harry Londinsky (Continued):

Occupations	Salesman, shipping clerk, gambler, bookmaker								
Scars and marks	Small mole right side of nose								
FBI Number	454,893								
Fingerprint Classification	<table><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>aA2a</td><td>1</td><td>Ref: aA2at</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>aA3a</td><td></td><td>aA3a</td></tr></tbody></table>	1	aA2a	1	Ref: aA2at	1	aA3a		aA3a
1	aA2a	1	Ref: aA2at						
1	aA3a		aA3a						
Relatives	Isidore Londinsky, father Celia Wallach Londinsky, mother Sarah Londinsky, sister Phillip Londinsky, brother, 85 South 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York Mrs. Anna (David) Rosenberg, sister, 86-88 South 10th Street, Brooklyn, New York Louis Londinsky, brother, 69 East 103rd Street, New York, New York Abraham Joseph Londin, brother, 2430 Morris Avenue, Bronx, New York								

CRIMINAL RECORD:

Under various aliases Londinsky was arrested five times by the New York City Police Department between April 3, 1929, and September 12, 1934, on charges of grand larceny, felonious assault, homicide, and consorting with thieves, but in each instance he was discharged.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING EITHER OF THESE BANK ROBBERS SHOULD BE WIRED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, OR TO THE DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



ALABAMA - L. T. Bozeman, Sheriff, Columbiana, succeeding W. B. White
J. B. Whitmire, Ch. of Police, Decatur, succeeding William P. Moore
Noah Hearmond Danley, Act. Ch. of Police, Florence, succeeding J. R. Prater
Leonard Bell, Act. Ch. of Police, Fort Payne, succeeding M. M. Robertson
W. Thomas Prestridge, Ch. of Police, Heflin, succeeding H. J. Jones
J. Theron Dyer, Ch. of Police, Northport, succeeding C. P. Leonard

CALIFORNIA - Frank Nelson, Ch. of Police, Corte Madera
Robert Smith, Ch. of Police, Dorris, succeeding Josiah Mather
J. K. Gibbel, Ch. of Police, Fort Jones
Walter Lentz, Ch. of Police, Long Beach, succeeding J. H. McClelland
James Allen, Ch. of Police, Nevada City, succeeding Max Solaro

GEORGIA - C. D. Johnson, Ch. of Police, Alma, succeeding C. S. Crosby
C. S. Tottle, Ch. of Police, Glennville, succeeding the late J. C. Tottle
J. B. Brooks, Sheriff, Jackson County, Jefferson, succeeding J. R. Hix

IDAHO - Al Cunningham, Ch. of Police, Buhl, succeeding B. L. Barron
Earl Cutler, Ch. of Police, Fort Hall
Homer Brutzman, Act. Ch. of Police, Lewiston, succeeding Edwin L. Jacks

ILLINOIS - Ernest Overbey, Act. Ch. of Police, Joliet, succeeding N. J. Fornango
Robert Ramsey, Ch. of Police, Marion
John P. McNella, Ch. of Police, Midlothian
Clarence Ward, Ch. of Police, Murphysboro, succeeding Edward Crowell
John Spelich, Ch. of Police, Oglesby

INDIANA - Charles A. Goebel, Ch. of Police, Shelbyville, succeeding Walter M. Wintin

IOWA - C. L. Cole, Ch. of Police, Grinnell
O. A. White, Ch. of Police, Iowa City, succeeding Harlan Sprinkle
Raymond F. Vanderpool, Ch. of Police, Leon, succeeding Basil Craig

KANSAS - L. E. Warden, Ch. of Police, Liberal
Howard J. Wickersham, Act. Ch. of Police, Salina, succeeding D. K. Fitch
Keith E. Moore, Sheriff, Wichita, succeeding Elmer F. Arnett

MARYLAND - Frederick N. Straley, Act. Ch. of Police, Frederick, succeeding Arthur C. Poulsen

MICHIGAN - George H. McNicoll, Act. Ch. of Police, Saginaw, in absence of Alden A. Lewis

MINNESOTA - J. W. Riley, Ch. of Police, Barnum, succeeding the late Howard Cain
George McClusky, Ch. of Police, Farmington, succeeding T. O. Elstad
Clarence Johnson, Act. Ch. of Police, Proctor, succeeding Henry Hawkinson

MISSISSIPPI - Audley B. Conner, Sheriff, Natchez
W. H. Chilton, Ch. of Police, Yazoo City, succeeding the late G. C. Chilton

MISSOURI - Richard R. Foster, Ch. of Police, Kansas City

MONTANA - Herbert Bailey, Sheriff, Billings, succeeding Dan Stephenson
Jesse Harlan, Ch. of Police, Cutbank, succeeding Charles Nelson
Edmund Ray Munger, Sheriff, Lewis and Clark County, Helena, succeeding the late Dan Buck
Al LaPrarie, Ch. of Police, Shelby, succeeding Leonard Bashor

NEBRASKA - C. W. Eschenbrenner, Ch. of Police, Crawford
Clarence Cawiezel, Ch. of Police, Hastings
Mrs. Fred G. Taylor, Act. Sheriff, Keith County, Ogallala, succeeding the late Fred G. Taylor
John Nelson, Ch. of Police, Ogallala
Frank Baumer, Ch. of Police, South Sioux City
John L. Crook, Ch. of Police, Superior

NEW JERSEY - Walter L. Johnson, Act. Ch. of Police, Bogota, in absence of Michael J. Forster
Howard Monahan, Ch. of Police, Highlands
William F. Charles, Ch. of Police, Pompton Lakes, succeeding Arthur W. Gilbert

NEW YORK - Waldo Williams, Ch. of Police, Boonville
Philip Fletcher, Ch. of Police, Carthage
David R. Main, Ch. of Police, Delmar
Frank L. Zeh, Sheriff, Schoharie County, Schoharie
Ralph Beams, Ch. of Police, Sidney
Robert G. Wasmer, Sheriff, Onondaga County, Syracuse

NORTH CAROLINA - Niley G. Cook, Ch. of Police, Boone, succeeding A. L. Gross
J. R. Tanner, Ch. of Police, Edenton, succeeding George A. Helms
Homer Cochran, Ch. of Police, Franklin
John Evans, Ch. of Police, Hazelwood

Communications may be addressed to the Field Office covering the territory in which you are located by forwarding your letter or telegram to the Special Agent in Charge at the address listed below. Telephone and teletype numbers are also listed if you have occasion to telephone or teletype the Field Office.

CITY	AGENT IN CHARGE	TELEPHONE NUMBER	BUILDING ADDRESS (Letters or Telegrams)
Albany 7, New York	Wilcox, J. B.	5-7551	707 National Savings Bank
Atlanta 3, Georgia	Hammack, F. R.	Walnut 3605	501 Healey
Baltimore 2, Maryland	Vincent, J. W.	Lexington 6700	800 Court Square
Birmingham 3, Alabama	Brown, D. K.	4-1877	300 Martin Building
Boston 9, Massachusetts	Soucy, E. A.	Liberty 5533	100 Milk Street
Buffalo 2, New York	Little, J. B.	Madison 1200	400 U. S. Court House
Butte, Montana	Logan, K.	2-2304	302 Federal
Charlotte 2, N. C.	Scheidt, E.	3-4127	914 Johnston
Chicago 3, Illinois	Drayton, S. J.	Randolph 2150	1900 Bankers'
Cincinnati 2, Ohio	Belmont, A. H.	Cherry 7127	637 U. S. Post Office & Court House
Cleveland 13, Ohio	Boardman, L. V.	Prospect 3550	900 Standard
Dallas, Texas	Danner, R. G.	Riverside 6101	1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Denver 2, Colorado	Nicholson, G. A.	Main 4335	518 Railway Exchange
Des Moines 9, Iowa	Dalton, J. L.	3-8618	739 Insurance Exchange
Detroit 26, Michigan	Bugas, J. S.	Randolph 2905	913 Federal
El Paso, Texas	Bryce, D. A.	Main 1711	202 U. S. Court House
Grand Rapids 2, Michigan	McFarlin, M. W.	6-5337	715 Grand Rapids National Bank
Honolulu 16, Hawaii	Thornton, J. E.	4977	206 Dillingham
Houston 2, Texas	Abbatichio, R. J.	Charter 4-6061	1212 Esperson
Huntington, W. Va.	Kuhnel, E. E.	2-9366	700 West Virginia
Indianapolis 4, Indiana	Hostetter, D. S.	Market 6415	327 Federal Building
Jackson 1, Mississippi	Untreiner, R. J.	3-5221	700 Mississippi Tower
Juneau, Alaska	Stein, C. W.	618	515 Federal and Territorial
Kansas City 6, Missouri	Brantley, D.	Victor 4686	707 U. S. Court House
Knoxville 02, Tennessee	Murphy, W. A.	4-2721	407 Hamilton National Bank
Little Rock, Arkansas		2-3158	445 Federal
Los Angeles 13, Calif.	Hood, R. B.	Madison 7241	900 Security
Louisville 2, Kentucky	Moss, H. K.	Wabash 8851	633 Federal
Memphis 3, Tennessee	Wyly, P.	5-7373	2401 Sterick
Miami 32, Florida	Kitchin, A. P.	9-2421	1300 Biscayne
Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin	O'Connor, H. T.	Daly 4684	735 U. S. P. O., Customs & Court House
Newark 2, New Jersey	McKee, S. K.	Market 2-5613	1836 Raymond-Commerce
New Haven 10, Conn.	Gleason, R. F.	7-1217	510 The Trust Company
New Orleans 12, La.	Guerin, R. A.	Canal 4671	1308 Masonic Temple
New York 7, New York	Conroy, E. E.	Rector 2-3515	234 U. S. Court House, Foley Square
Norfolk 10, Virginia	McSwain, G. R.	4-5441	411 Flatiron
Oklahoma City 2, Okla.	Banister, W. G.	2-8186	940 First National
Omaha 2, Nebraska	Ducommun, L. A.	Jackson 8220	629 First National Bank
Philadelphia 7, Pa.	Sears, J. F.	Rittenhouse 5300	500 Widener Building
Phoenix, Arizona	Duffey, H. R.	4-7133	307 W. C. Ellis
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.	Johnson, H. K.	Grant 2000	620 New Federal
Portland 5, Oregon	Kramer, R. P.	Broadway 1167	411 U. S. Court House
Providence 3, R. I.	Morley, D. R.	Dexter 1991	510 Industrial Trust Company
Richmond 19, Virginia	Bobbitt, H. I.	7-2631	601 Richmond Trust
St. Louis 1, Missouri	Norris, G. B.	Chestnut 5357	423 U. S. Court House & Custom House
St. Paul 1, Minnesota	Rhodes, M. B.	Garfield 7509	404 New York
Salt Lake City 1, Utah	Newman, J. C.	5-7521	301 Continental Bank
San Antonio 6, Texas	Suran, R. C.	Garfield 4216	478 Federal
San Diego 1, California	Nathan, H.	Main 3044	728 San Diego Trust & Savings Bank
San Francisco 4, Calif.	Pieper, N. J. L.	Yukon 2354	One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Juan 21, Puerto Rico	Lopez, J. M.	1971	508 Banco Popular
Savannah, Georgia	Ruggles, J. R.	3-3026	305 Realty
Seattle 4, Washington	Fletcher, H. B.	Main 0460	407 U. S. Court House
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Hanni, W.	2885	400 Northwest Security National Bank
Springfield, Illinois	Hallford, F.	2-9675	1107 Illinois
Syracuse 2, New York	Cornelius, A.	2-0141	708 Loew Building
Washington 25, D. C.	Hottel, G.	Republic 5226	1435-37 K Street, N. W.

The Teletypewriter number for each Field Office, including the Bureau at Washington, is 0711, except the New York City Office, which is 1-0711, and Washington Field, which is 0722.

Communications concerning fingerprint identification or crime statistics matters should be addressed to:-

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The office of the Director is open twenty-four hours each day.

TELEPHONE NUMBER
EMERGENCY (KIDNAPING)

EXECUTIVE 7100
NATIONAL 7117

WANTED BY THE FBI . . .



HARRY LONDINSKY, with aliases



MEYER DEMBIN, with aliases

BANK ROBBERY --

NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT

Detailed descriptive data concerning these individuals appear on pages 54 through 58.

